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POINTS ON THE COIN STARS

Those on Money Have Six Points, on Flag Five.

Numismatists probably will be interested in an explanation made by Acting Director of the Mint R. E. Preston, of the reason that stars on the coins of the United States have six points, while those on the flag have but five.

The question was raised by Elizabeth S. Dickinson, of Lexington, Mass., in a letter to Captain Ross, of the revenue cutter service, who in turn referred it to Mr. Preston. In his explanation the acting director said:

"In English heraldry six or more points denote a star. The earliest examples of colonial coins all have the six-pointed star, which is correct according to English heraldry. It is presumed that when the time came to adopt designs for the coins of the United States, English heraldry was consulted, and the colonial coins were followed in matters of detail like the star. The flag of the United States, as you are aware, is made up very largely from the coat-of-arms of Washington. Where both the stripes and stars are found, the stars have but five points.

"Washington was a member of the committee for designing the flag, and probably had these stars in mind when the design was under construction, and no doubt his opinion would control the other members of the committee.

"On the five-franc piece of the French republic stars with six points will be found. There are other examples besides the flag and the coins where the stars differ is the number of points. The stars on the Great Seal and the seal of the President of the United States are five-pointed, while on the seal of the house of representatives they are six-pointed.

"The thirteen stars on the obverse of the present half and quarter-dollar are six-pointed, while on the reverse they are five-pointed. In explanation of this difference I would state the reverse of the present half and quarter-dollar is a copy of the great seal, except that the clouds are omitted. It is evident that heraldry has not taken a very strong hold in these matters in the United States, therefore it is not in the power of anyone to say without a doubt why the difference in the stars on the flag and the coins.

"So far as we know, with the exception of the reverse of the present half and quarter-dollar, the stars on our coins were, no doubt, made after the manner of English heraldry, while the flag was made up after the design of Washington's coat-of-arms, containing three five-pointed stars."—Washington Post.

PEANUT SHORTAGE.

Only Half a Crop Reported—Probable Imports.

Supplementing a previous statement in consular and trade reports indicating a shortage in the new American peanut crop, Holmes & Dawson, of Norfolk, Va., estimate a yield of 53 1-3 per cent based on the crop of 1905 (which was estimated by the American Nut Journal, of Petersburg, Va., at 14,000,000 bushels).

Excessive rains and storms did great damage, and the half crop harvested is of inferior quality. Many fields were so badly damaged that no attempt was made to secure the nuts. The 1905 crop was the largest ever made, and while the trade throughout the country handled more than ever before in the history of the business, yet this was not sufficient to take up the entire crop, there being about 125,000 to 150,000 bags carried over. As to importation of peanuts, they can be laid down in the United States, duty paying, at about 4½ cents. It is reported that the crop in Japan is short of previous seasons and that Africa will likely have an average crop.

Concerning the culture of peanuts, the Indian Trade Journal says that "within the last few years this crop has, both in India and American, ceased to be as profitable as it once was," and and calls attention to the complaints of the United States department of agriculture on the annual planting of nuts on the same land, the lack of proper rotation of crops, etc., so that now, instead of an average of 50 bushels per acre, with frequent yields of over 100 bushels, the average in the peanut section is not over 20 bushels, while the cost of cultivation has been but slightly reduced. The Trade Journal adds that the files of the government of India's proceedings concerning the decay of the ground nut industry contain somewhat similar complaints, and efforts were made to stem the degeneration that had for some time been taking place in the seed used and to combat the fungoid disease known as "tika," that was killing the plants in Madras and Bombay.

Ancient Battleground.

The historic mound at Clontarf, near Dublin, the legendary site of the great battle between King Brian Boru and the Danes 900 years ago, formed the subject of a midnight meeting recently in Clontarf town hall, where the national societies of Dublin were represented, with the object of protesting against what was described as an atrocious act of vandalism on the part of the city council. The speakers, who addressed the meeting in Gaelic, complained that the Dublin Corporation Distress committee had put a large number of unemployed to work at leveling the famous mound, known as Conquer Hill, and filling in the adjoining fosse. The hill was the burying-place of the chieftans who fought under King Brian, and should, therefore, as one speaker said, be regarded as sacred. After deciding to call a monster indignation meeting a resolution was adopted protesting against the "unspeakable act of vandalism which was being perpetrated by the corporation of Dublin by leveling the venerated and historic mound under which have reposed for 900 years the relics of the Irish heroes who fell at the battle of Clontarf," and calling upon the citizens of Dublin to "take means to put a stop to these ghoulish operations, and to restore the mound to its original position." A telegram was dispatched to the Lord Mayor demanding the immediate withdrawal of the workmen.

Not Very Plausible.

J. G. Phelps Stokes has withdrawn his support from the Young Men's Christian association because in some of its classes business methods of a very worldly description are taught.

"The association," said Mr. Phelps Stokes recently, "attempts to give good reasons for teaching the tactics of Wall street. It attempts to reconcile such teachings with its christian character. On the whole, it falls in this.

"It falls like the huckster who attempted to account for the miserable condition of his horse.

"'Why,' said a women to the man, 'your horse is a living skeleton. Don't you ever feed him?'

"'Feed him?' said the huckster. 'Well, that's a good one. Why, he's got two bushels of oats and a ton of hay at home now, only he ain't got time to eat 'em.'"

SPEECH.

Talk happiness. The world is sad enough.
Without your woe. No path is wholly rough.
Look for the places that are smooth and clear,
And speak of them to rest the weary ear.

Of earth, so hurt by one continuous strain
Of mortal discontent and grief and pain.

Talk faith. The world is better off without
Your uttered ignorance and morbid doubt.
If you have faith in God, or man, or self,
Say so; if not, push back upon the shelf
Of silence all your thoughts till faith shall come.
No one will grieve because your lips are dumb.

Talk health. The dreary, never-ending tale
Of mortal maladies is worn and stale;
You cannot charm or interest or please
By harping on that minor chord, disease.
Say you are well, or all is well with you,
And God shall hear your words and make them true.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Dr. Wm. H. Drummond Dead; Famous Author Canuck Verse

The Wreck of the Julie Plante.

On one dark night on Lac St. Pierre
The wind she blow, blow blow!
And the crew of the wood scow Julie Plante
Got scare & run be-low.

The wind she blow like hurricane,
Byme bye she blow some more,
And the scow got wrack on Lac St. Pierre
'Bout half a mile from the shore.

The captain he walk the front dack.
He walk the hind dack, too,
He call to crew from up the hold,
He call the cook al-so.

The cook his name was Rosie,
He come from Montreal,
He was a chambermaid on a lumber barge
On the big La Chine Canal.

The wind she blow from northeast west,
The south wind she blow, too,
When Rosie cry: "Cher capitan,
Mon Dieu! What shall we do?"

The captain he throw out the hank,
But still the scow she driff,
And the crew can't pass on the shore,
For why? She lose the skiff.

The night was dark like one black cat,
The wave roll high and fass,
The captain took poor Rosie
And lash him to the mass.

The captain he put on life preserve,
And jump off on the lac.
He cry: "Good-bye, my Rosie, dear,
I go drown for your sake."

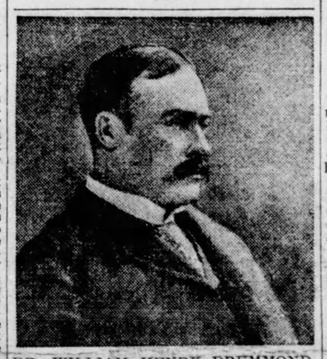
Nex' morning very hearly,
'Bout half past two, three, four,
The captain, crew & wood scow, too,
Was corpses on the shore.

The wind she blow like hurricane,
Byme bye she blow some more,
And the scow buss up on Lac St. Pierre
'Bout half mile from the shore.

MORALS.

Now, all good wood scow sailor men,
Take warning by this storm,
Go marry some nice little French gal
And live on one big farm.

Then the wind she can blow like hurricane;
Byme bye she can blow some more,
But you can't get wrack on Lac St. Pierre
So long you stay on shore.



DR. WILLIAM HENRY DRUMMOND.
Detroit News-Tribune.

After a week's suffering from paralysis, the death at Cobalt, Ont., Saturday, April 6, of Dr. William Henry Drummond, physician, author, lecturer and lover of nature, has robbed America of one of her most popular writers of patois and folk-lore stories and verse; a man well known in Detroit, where he has appeared to delight his friends with a charming personality and inimical readings from his own productions.

The volume, "Johnny Courteau," which contains many poems not in dialect, was dedicated by Dr. Drummond to his close friend, Peter White, of Marquette, with whom he spent much time hunting deer in the northern woods. Mr. White's favorite of the poems of his friend is "The Wreck of the Julie Plante," from which he has often recited in Detroit, substituting Lac St. Claire for Lac St. Pierre.

It is he who has told a story of Dr. Drummond's hunting experiences which brings out strongly one of the author's characteristics. According to Mr. White, the doctor went hunting solely for the pleasure of being in the woods in camp rather than to kill game, and always refused to shoot at a deer because of a gentleness of heart which robbed the sport of all pleasure for him.

The author of "The Habitant and Other French-Canadian Poems," credited as being one of the most successful of the recent year books of rhyme, is a Canadian by adoption only, for he was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1863, and came to Montreal when he was 10 years old, with his father and three brothers.

A boyhood spent so far as his studies would permit in camping, fishing and hunting, and close association with the river men on the "drives" and their free, open-air life, so fascinated and impressed the boy, that all his later writings are redolent with the fresh breath of the pines and balsams, and full of human interest and action of the men who live in the great out-of-doors.

During his college days at McGill university and Bishops university, Montreal, Drummond was best known, perhaps, as an athlete, his superior physique giving him a particular advantage as a hammer thrower. He wrote occasional bits of verse in school, but took no care to preserve them. Oftentimes the only copies he had, always unsigned, were borrowed by his fellow-students, who forgot to return them, so that he frequently saw his poems reproduced and credited to others, as was the case with one of his most widely known productions, "The Wreck of the Julie Plante."

On coming to Montreal to begin the practice of his profession, Dr. Drummond became identified with the fishing clubs of the St. Maurice river—a stream which has inspired much of his work. This river, well known to trout fishers, forms the highway leading to a chain of little lakes, among which are "Wayagamack" and "Leetle Lac Grenier," the subject of the following quaint patois poem, the recitation of which has made Dr. Drummond the lion of the hour at numerous university and literary banquets:

Leetle Lac Grenier.

Leetle Lac Grenier she all alone
Right on de mountain top,
But de cloud sweepin' by will find tam to stop
No matter how quickly he want to go,
So he'll kiss leetle Grenier down below.

Leetle Lac Grenier she's all alone
Up on de mountain top high,
But she never feel lonesome, 'cos for w'y?
So soon as de winter was gone away
De bird come an' sing to her ev'ry day.

Leetle Lac Grenier she's all alone
Back on the mountain dere,
But de pine tree an' spruce stan' ev'ry-w'ere
Along by de shore and mak' her warm
For dey kip off de win' an' de winter storm!

Leetle Lac Grenier she's all alone,
No broder, no sister near,
But de swallow will fly, an' de beeg moose deer
An' caribou, too, will go long way
To drink de sweet water of Lac Grenier.

Leetle Lac Grenier,
I see you now,
Onder de roof of spring,
Ma canoe's afloat, an' de robins sing,
De lilly's beginnin' her summer dress,
An' trout's wakin' up from hees long, long res'.

Leetle Lac Grenier,
I'm happy now,
Out on de ole canoe,
For I'm all alone, ma chere, wit' you,
An' if only a nice light rod I had
I'd try dat fish near de lily pad!

Leetle Lac Grenier,
Oh, let me go,
Don' spik no more,
For your voice is strong lak de rapide's roar,
An' you know youse'f I'm too far away
For visite you now—leetle Lac Grenier!

In such solitudes, alone with his guide, tramping the forest or canoeing, Drummond found his favorite recreation. There he met the incidents and color and heard the stories of his poems, and it is said of him that he knew every guide and half-breed in the country and was on such terms of intimacy and good fellowship with them as are only bred by the sharing of the same camp fire and the safe guidance of a canoe through the dangers of the treacherous rapids.

The story is told that Drummond had his first fishing experience when a lad in Ireland. The first eel the boy had ever seen he hooked while fishing in the burn which passed near his father's house. In great excitement he appealed loudly for assistance and finally attracted the attention of an old gentleman who was fishing in a neighboring pool. When the eel had been safely landed, the old gentleman asked if the boy would not like to learn to cast a fly, and then with his own rod he gave Dr. Drummond that first lesson in spinning out a fly which is never forgotten by a true devotee.

Characteristic of the author's love for the forest and stream, which so affected his writings, and coincident with this influence on his life, was the romance which culminated in his marriage to Miss May Isobel Harvey, daughter of Octavius Harvey, with whom she was on a visit to America from Jamaica, West Indies.

He met the young woman during a vacation stay at the Laurentian club where they both fished, and after their marriage, it was she who gathered together the fragments of his writings and was largely instrumental in bringing them to the notice of the publishers, who brought out The Habitant and later books.

The opening verses from the following are characteristic of Dr. Drummond's acquaintance with remote Canada:

De place I get born, me, is up on de reever,
Near foot of de rapide dat's call Cheval Blanc,
Big mountain behin' it, so high you can't climb it,
An' whole place she's mebbe two hunder arpent.

De fader of me he was habitant farmer,
Ma gran' fader, too, an' hees fader also,
Dey don't mak no monee, but dat isn't fonny,
For it's not easy get ev'ryt'ing, you mus' know—

All de sam' dere is somet'ing dey got everybody
Dat's plaintee good healt', wat de monee can't geev,
So I'm workin' away dere, an' happy for stay dere
On farm by de reever, so long I was leev.

But I tole you—dat's true—I don't go on de city
If you get me fine house an' beaucoup d'argent—
I rader be stay me, an' spen' de las' day me
On farm by de rapide dat's call Cheval Blanc.

Probably The Canadian Country Doctor and Bateese the Lucky Man are the best known of the doctor's pathetic verse, while the droll humor of Johnny Courteau, Marie Louise and Mon Frere Camille show a pleasing side of the author's nature.

Dr. Drummond was professor of medical jurisprudence at Bishops university and practiced medicine in Montreal for several years, but he was more widely known as a reader and lecturer, having appeared before many literary societies and the general public as well, in Canada and the United States.

At the time of his death the doctor was operating the "Drummond mine," said to be one of the richest producers of ore in the new Cobalt gold field, and had spent much of his time for the last two years in the little mining town where he died.

Rejected by the Chinese Editor.

The Chinese, who are said to do all things backward, vindicate their method with logic quaint and convincing. An oriental who was asked why he backed his horse into the stall replied that he did this in order to lead him out.

The Chinese editors have a unique method of rejecting manuscript which is like pouring oil on troubled waters compared to the rejection slips Americans use, assuring the unsuccessful contributor "that only because of crowded columns," etc. The Book World gives the following as their more humane form:

"Illustrious Brother of the Sun and Moon: Look upon thy slave who rolls at thy feet, who kisses the earth before thee and demands of thy charity permission to speak and live.

"We have read thy manuscript with delight. By the bones of our ancestors we swear that never have we encountered such a masterpiece. Should we print it his majesty the emperor would order us to take it as a criterion and never again print anything that was not equal to it. As that would not be possible before ten thousand years, all trembling we return thy manuscript and beg of the thee ten thousand pardons. See! My hand is at my feet and I am thy slave."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Why Railroads Are Electrified.

The final arguments for the electrification of a steam railroad are reduction in operation costs and increase of earning capacity of the present tracks. There are, of course, several incidental advantages accruing from the use of electricity as motive power which are of considerable importance, although it is difficult to evaluate them in dollars and cents. In this category we may include three: First, smaller wear and tear on the tracks, structures and roadbed, due to the absence of the lateral swaying and vertical hammering caused by partially reciprocating parts of the steam locomotive. Second, the elimination of smoke, under certain conditions, such as those from the New York Central tunnel approach to the New York terminus, is a very compelling argument, and further reduces the maintenance of the rolling stock by making the necessity of car-body painting and cleaning less frequent. Third, the greater facility of train movement, which results from the simplicity of control; the greater readiness for service—no time need be consumed in getting up steam, taking coal, or cleaning fires; and a greater factor of reliability in the locomotive unit, by the elimination of fire, boiler, high-pressure steam pipes, etc.—Engineering Magazine.

BEE HUNTING IN CAUCASUS

Primitive Method of Collecting Honey From Trees.

On discovering a community of wild bees the hunter's first care is immediately to secure his rights of ownership by affixing his mark to the spot. In spite of the ineradicable passion of the wild mountaineer bee hunters of the Caucasus for brigandage they maintain the strictest code of honor in all that appertains to bee raiding—at least, so far as members of their own community are concerned—and by tribal custom, with which the Russian government officials rarely interfere, the heaviest punishment is inflicted upon any one who robs a hive bearing the mark of a previous discoverer.

To secure the honey and wax when the hive has been found is a task that often needs no little skill and knowledge of the habits of the wild bees. The swarm has, of course, first to be rendered powerless to defend its fortress. This is usually accomplished by in injection of smoke from smoldering rags or the dried twigs of certain aromatic shrubs. This necessary preliminary to the bee hunter's attack is often, however, by no means an easy operation, especially when the bees have established themselves in the hollow of a weatherworn rock, the entrance to which is generally so small as to be almost imperceptible.

The manner of collecting the honey is primitive in the extreme. The smoking is continued until the whole swarm is completely suffocated, after which the comb, honey and dead bees are all raked out together by means of a specially made iron hook fixed upon an elastic cane handle, which enable the operator to scrape off all the honey and wax from the irregularly shaped sides of the wild hive, to which he could not otherwise obtain access.

The whole mass, called bochechnoi, is then placed in pails, brought for the purpose by women and girls, for the Caucasian mountaineer is far too grand a personage to demean himself by carrying a burden. The bochechnoi is afterward sold to dealers, usually Armenians, by whom the honey is separated from the wax. The latter is then melted down and strained to remove the bodies of the unfortunate bees.—Windsor Magazine.

PHILIPPINE TOBACCO.

Greatest Consumers of It Are the Filipinos Themselves.

Philippine tobacco is sold in 35 different countries. From Canton to Peking the most expensive and also most generally sold cigaret comes in a package of Manila tobacco put up in Austria. Manila cigars are the most popular in Japan and sell at 30 yen (15 cents American money), though the Japanese government itself maintains a tobacco monopoly. But the value of the tobacco manufactured in the Philippines in 1905 is estimated at $5,494,627; $892,561 worth of cigars and $14,250 of cigarets, or a total of (manufactured tobacco) $906,811, and $1,374,892 of leaf tobacco (manufactured) was exported, $8,212,824 worth of manufactured tobacco therefore remained in the islands. Besides this a presumably enormous quantity of leaf of an inferior grade was sold or traded to natives of the Philippines, who often roll their own cigars before smoking. When manufactured in other countries the unmanufactured tobacco brings from 30 to 50 times its selling price.

The greatest consumers of Philippine tobacco are the Filipinos themselves. With a population of over 8,000,000 practically all of whom, even the non-Christian tribes, are incessant smokers, usually including women and children as well as men, and with many districts where tobacco is not raised for family consumption, the consumption of tobacco must be many times the value of the export. In the Cagayan a unique custom prevails among the women, who smoke a huge cigar, the tobacco grande, which reaches a length of from thirty inches to three feet and is several inches in diameter. These huge cigar are smoked off and on for a day and a half or two days. Sometimes a tobacco grande is suspended in the middle from a rafter in the dwelling and all the women folk of the family puff in turn. The men smoke the cigarets or the ordinary cigar.—Scientific American.

Does a Comet Threaten?

Prof. Matteucci, of Vesuvius observatory, predicted February 23 that toward the end of the month of March the tail of the new comet discovered by Marchetti will come in contact with the earth's atmosphere. What would be the result? Prof. George C. Comstock, of the University of Wisconsin, says: "There would be a star shower more or less brilliant, according to the number and size of the pieces which make up the comet's head. If these were like the remains of the Biela comet the shower might even be a very tame one; but a collision with a great comet would certainly produce a brilliant meteoric display if its head came in contact with the earth. If the comet were a mass of small pieces whose individual weights did not exceed a few ounces or pounds the earth's atmosphere would prove a perfect shield against their attacks, reducing their pieces to harmless dust before they could reach the ground and leaving the earth uninjured by the encounter, although the comet might suffer sadly from it. But big stones in the comet, meteors too massive to be consumed in their flight through the air, might work a very different effect and by their bombardment play sad havoc with parts of the earth's surface, although any such result as the wrecking of the earth or the destruction of all life upon it does not seem probable."

Prof. Charles A. Young, of Princeton, writes: "It has been supposed that comets might do us harm in two ways—either by actually striking the earth or by falling into the sun, and thus causing such an increase of solar heat as to burn us up. If the earth lasts long enough a collision with a comet is practically sure to happen, for there are several comets' orbits which pass nearer to the earth's orbit than the semidiameter of the comet's head and at the same time the earth and comet will certainly come together. Such encounters will, however, be very rare. If we accept the estimate of Mahlnet, they occur in about every 15,000,000 years in the long run. As to the consequences, everything depends upon the size of the separate solid particles which form the main portion of the comet's mass. If they weigh tons the bombardment experienced would be a very serious matter; if they are smaller than pinheads the result would be simply a meteoric shower.

"There is no evidence of action now going on," Prof. Young continues, "that would cause a now existing periodic comet to strike the sun's surface. It is, however, undoubtedly possible that a comet may enter the system from without, so accurately aimed that it will hit the sun. But it is not likely that the least harm will be done. If a comet having a mass equal to 1-100,000 of the earth's mass were to strike the sun's surface with the parabolic velocity of nearly 400 miles a second it would generate as much heat as the sun radiates in eight or nine hours. If this were all instantly effective in producing increased radiation at the sun's surface (increasing it, say, eight-fold for even a single hour) mischief would follow, of course. But it is almost certain that nothing of the sort would happen.

"The cometary particles would pierce the photosphere and liberate the heat mostly below the sun's surface, simply expanding by some slight amount the sun's diameter, and so adding to its store of potential energy about as much as would be ordinarily expended in a few hours. There might be a flash of some kind at the solar surface as the shower of cometary particles struck it, but probably nothing that astronomers would not delight in watching."

Chinese Newspaper 1,500 Years Old

The Chinese claim to be the originators of the newspaper. The Imperial Gazette, of Peking, is said to have been published over 1,500 years.

WESTWARD HO!

BY CHARLES KINGSLEY

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Charles Kingsley's Westward Ho is a novel dealing with those times of Queen Elizabeth when England and Spain were fighting to the death for the mastery of the seas.

Its characters are those hardy men of Devon called in those days gentlemen adventurers, whose exploits led them to high honors in the state. In later and more civilized times men of their kidney were called pirates and their exploits led to a high gallows instead of high places in council.

The book is perhaps the most read of all Kingsley's works and gives an admirable picture of the life and times of the men who laid the foundation of England's colonial empire in the era of Elizabeth. The Spanish were robbing the New World and the English were robbing Spain in those days. Each thought the other children of the devil and enemies of God. The bitter, fanatical hatred of the Catholic religion which it displayed in the story is in consonance with the spirit of the men of Devon at the time of which Canon Kingsley wrote, and the gusto with which the reverend author lays about him with his theological flail makes it apparent that he himself inherited a large share of the prejudice of his Devon ancestors. Perhaps it is just this innate belief that there are no really noble men but Englishmen, and that there is no true religion but that of the Church of England, which enabled the author to enter so thoroughly into the spirit of the times of which he wrote, and breathe such real life into the characters which move across the stage in Westward Ho.

In all the steeples of Bideford in Devon the joy bells were ringing. The streets were filled with people all in holiday attire and the houses hung with garlands. That stout, blond giant, Amyas Leigh of Burrough, and four other sturdy men of Devon had just returned from their voyage with Drake, the first English sailors who ever broke into the South Sea and sailed around the world. It was five years since Amyas had kissed his mother goodby and sailed away with Frank Drake. He went away a well-grown lad and came back a full-grown man with a beard and an air of command and a love of adventure strong in his heart—one of those sea dogs of Devon who at that time were singeing the beard of the King of Spain and finding new worlds for the Virgin Queen beyond the rollling seas.

All the gentry of North Devon had gathered to welcome Amyas home. Standing beside his gray-haired, widowed mother was his elder brother, Frank, fresh from court, with court manners and court dress which were the envy of the provincial gallants. Frank was tall, like his brother, but not sturdy like him. His form was lithe and graceful and his face like those which Raphael used to paint; but hectic spots on either white cheek showed too plainly the presence of a disease which already had begun to sap his vitality.

Among those who pressed forward to take Amyas by the hand was his cousin, Eustace Leigh, son of Mr. Leigh of Chapel. Eustace was a man from whom his bluff and sturdy cousin shrank instinctively. His father had remained a Catholic upon the accession of Elizabeth and it was whispered that Eustace had served his novitiate as a member of the Society of Jesuits—crimes in those days in England which were likely to bring a man's head to the block or his body to the stake. However, though Elizabeth occasionally burned Catholics for discipline's sake—as her sister Mary had burned Protestants for conscience's sake and their father, Henry, had burned Catholics and Protestants alternately for his own sake—quiet old gentlemen like Mr. Leigh of Chapel, who paid their tithes to the established church regularly and kept their religious opinions to themselves, were occasionally allowed to live unmolested in remote parts of England under the protection of powerful relatives.

In this day of his triumphant homecoming Amyas was generous and greeted even his Popish cousin cordially, but he looked for one face only, and looked in vain, though to see it he would have been gladder than to see any other unless it were the dear face of his mother. Rose Salterne, daughter of the rich Mayor of Bideford—the Rose of Torridge, she was called, after the river which ran through the town—was not visible at the rejoicings.

In fact, her father had packed her off to some poor relatives in the neighborhood, for her beauty had turned the heads of all the well-known gallants in North Devon, as well as the heads of all the 'prentice boys in Bideford; and, as the mayor frankly told Mrs. Leigh of Burrough, he was too proud, plain burgher though he was, to have his daughter marry into a family where she could not be received as an equal. In the reign of Queen Bess a burgher, however wealthy, was a burgher still and a gentleman was a gentleman, even though he had no second coat to his back.

Rose Salterne was a thorough specimen of a west coast maiden, full of passionate and impulsive affection and of wild, dreamy imagination. Left early without a mother's care, her father had petted her and spoiled her until she took attention as her natural due; and if people praised her wondrous beauty—why, did not her looking glass tell her that their admiration was justly bestowed?

Years ago, as a schoolboy, Amyas had loved her, a little girl, and now he returned home after his wanderings to be told that she had grown into a dazzling young woman of 18. He would soon see her again, he thought; and, indeed, he was right, for Rose's banishment was not for long.

But Amyas soon saw that Frank, too, loved the Rose of Torridge, and he resolved to think no more of her—that is, to think of her as little as he could help—and he could even pray for the success of the suit of his brother, whom he loved unselfishly.

Amyas had not long settled down to the quiet life of Burrough when all North Devon was aroused by the news that a force of Spaniards had landed on the coast of Ireland and taken the fort at Smerwick; and with a hastily collected party of the other youth of the region he prepared an expedition to fight the invaders. Eustace Leigh also departed, but not to fight his country's battles. He stole away a fugitive, having been discovered in treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

Poor Frank did not dare to go to Ireland without the permission of the Virgin Queen, who kept a tight reign upon her courtiers; but if he could not go to make war abroad, he resolved that, before the expedition sailed, he would make peace at home.

The well born young men of North Devon were scarcely on speaking terms with each other, all on account of Rose Salterne. Not that Rose had given any one of them cause to hope; but then, neither had she given any one of them cause to despair. The air was full of rumors of duels over the mayor's daughter, and Frank saw that if this state of things continued there would be bloodshed; for one beautiful woman can bring many brave men to grief.

So Frank persuaded all the gallants who aspired to the love of Rose to come to a dinner with him at the Ship Tavern, and there, when the wine had begun to work and the guests were in a receptive mood, he proposed the health of the Rose of Torridge and made a speech to them. He declared how ill it was that men of Devon, who stood shoulder to shoulder throughout the world, should be at swords' drawn with each other in their native land. He set before them that no one could claim any better right to Rose than another, and proposed that each and all should follow the example of the knights of old and, binding themselves together in fellowship, with one object of adoration, depart in search of adventures, to return after three years had passed and let Rose choose which was the most worthy of her love.

Frank's words moved his hearers to enthusiasm, and all the young men leaped up and swore friendship with each other and fidelity to Rose on the hilt of Frank's sword.

Thus was founded the Brotherhood of the Rose, which was to carry the fame of the mayor's daughter beyond the verge of the Seven Seas.

The heart of Amyas leaped anew at this. It was Frank's own proposition, and perhaps he might, after all, carry off the prize that all men coveted. He sailed with his expedition, and they laid siege to the fort, and so peppered it with their cannon that the Spaniards were forced to surrender.

The common soldiers were all put to the sword, as a warning to other Spaniards, and the officers held for ransom. To massacre a surrendered garrison was thought rather a work of piety in those days both by Spaniards and Englishmen. When the Spanish officers were distributed among their captors Amyas claimed as his share Don Guzman de Soto, grandson of that famous cavalier who was with Pizzaro in Peru, and who afterward found his grave in the waters of the Mississippi.

Don Guzman was all that a hidalgo of such ancestry should be—courtly, brave and generous. Once during the siege, when a cannon ball had carried away the staff from which floated the proud flag of Castile, Don Guzman leaped upon the parapet amid a storm of shot, and, shining in his armor, held the banner aloft until another staff could be procured.

At the close of the campaign Amyas sent his captive on parole to Bideford, where Sir Richard Grenville, his father's old friend, agreed to keep him as a guest until his ransom should arrive.

This was the same Sir Richard who later was to fight his immortal fight of "the one and the fifty-three," when his little Revenge fell in with a Spanish armada off the Azores.

Don Guzman and he got on well together, as two brave gentlemen will in spite of all differences in religion and nationality.

As for Amyas, he soon was up and away again. He sailed with that disastrous expedition of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, which sought to colonize Newfoundland. It was westward-ho! in the reign of Elizabeth and from Labrador to the Brazils the "gentlemen adventurers" of England were seeking their fortunes in plundered Spanish fleets and cities or in newly founded colonies.

The family of Don Guzman was poor, Spain a long way from England in those days and so nearly two years had passed since the Don came to Bideford, and nearly three since the founding of the Brotherhood of the Rose, when the looked-for ransom arrived at last. With the ransom came an order of the Spanish king appointing Don Soto governor of the Caracas, as Venezuela was then called, and so he departed. But all that night Rose Salterne lay moaning upon her bed, calling out for him to come back to her.

Perhaps he heard! At any rate, a few days after the Don's departure Rose was missing. They traced her to the hut of Lucy Passmore, an old woman who lived by the wayside and was reputed a witch. But the hut was empty; Lucy also had flown. There were rumors, later, of a tall, Spanish-looking man accompanied by two women, one young and one old, having passed over to the Isle of Lundy in a fishing boat and then all trace of the fugitives was lost.

Will Cary, one of the Knights of the Rose who had returned from the Irish wars, raged like a lion; all Bideford mourned for its lost beauty, and old Mayor Salterne sat among his piled-up bales silent and broken-hearted, but waiting patiently for something—he would not say what.

Such was the condition of affairs when Amyas Leigh arrived at Plymouth, empty-handed, ragged and seaworn—one of the few survivors of the disasters that had overwhelmed the expedition of Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Sir John Hawkins, the famous old freebooter who originated the African slave trade, received Amyas and supplied his wants.

"And, by the way, Captain Leigh," said the lady, "I have sad news for you from your own town." And she told him of the elopement of Rose Salterne. Amyas dropped back into his chair as if he had been shot, but he recovered himself before kind Mrs. Hawkins could rush to the cupboard for cordials.

"You'll forgive me, madam," said he. "I am weak from the sea and your good ale has dizzied me a bit, I think."

"Try a little aqua vitae," urged the hospitable lady. "My Captain John has it right good, and is a bit too fond of it, too, poor, dear soul."

After a night of sleepless tossing Amyas started for Bideford, swearing to himself: "The man that did that dies. I will pursue him around the world and take vengeance on him!"

As Amyas and his few followers were making their way from Plymouth to Bideford, they were set upon by a gang of heathen outlaws who sheltered in the hills near Brent. But the men of the sea laid 'round them lustily and the wild men were driven off, leaving their leader mortally wounded on the field.

As he lay dying he called for a priest, and to the surprise of all, a priest appeared—a Jesuit who had been concealed near by, a man come to do missionary work among the strange, wild people known as the Gubbings to whom no other missionaries would go.

With the priest was a younger man, Amyas looked at him in startled recognition. It was his cousin Eustace!

Amyas promised Eustace that he would not give information of his presence in the country, and told him of his own adventures and of the disappearance of Rose Salterne. Eustace listened to the story with a white and agonized face. Then, "Fool, fool that I was!" he shrieked, and springing from his chair stamped up and down, clutching at the empty air and rocking his head from side to side in an agony of rage and anguish.

Amyas was thunderstruck. "Oh, Eustace!" he cried, "and you loved her, too!" When he was calmer, Eustace asked what the Brotherhood of the Rose proposed to do in the matter, and Amyas told him—to seek out Don Guzman in the Caracas, kill him and rescue Rose.

"Oh," replied Eustace, "to hunt her down like a wild beast because, forsooth, she has dared to love a Catholic! To force her to renounce a religion in which she has doubtless found rest and holiness!"

"Has she found holiness?" retorted Amyas. "That is just what I propose to find out for myself."

When Amyas reached Bideford it proved that his arrival was what the father of Rose had been waiting for; and he offered gold for the fitting out of an expedition that should go and rescue his daughter. But Frank and Will Cary also claimed a right to contribute, and the three sailed away with Amyas, Westward-ho! as soon as the fitting out of the ship was completed.

Among the Bideford men whom Amyas took with him was Salvation Yeo, a fanatical Anabaptist, who had been one of the band of unfortunate John Oxenham. When that doughty leader, after much pillaging, met his death by lingering too long in the neighborhood of Panama with the young wife of an aged Spanish official, Salvation Yeo had been captured and sent to the galleys of Cartegena, escaping after much suffering to return to his own land.

Now in those wilds John Oxenham had left a little daughter, the child of sin, but very dear to Yeo, who had tended her carefully in their long marches through the wilderness. He still called her his "little maid," and believed that one day he should find her again. So he begged to be allowed to go with Amyas, for in the land to which they were bound Yeo believed he would come across his "Little Maid," and he was sure he could kill many Spaniards.

It was a fair tropic afternoon when Amyas' ship, the Rose, sailed in front of the port of La Guayra and saw lying within the protection of the forts an armada of Spain. High up on a hill they could see a large house before which new the standard of Castile—evidently the residence of the governor of the Caracas—and that governor was Guzman de Soto.

From some Indians who put out in a canoe they learned that their coming was expected, which accounted for the Spanish men-of-war being there; and also that Don Guzman had sailed to the eastward to intercept them. They had hoped to find La Guayra undefended, to pillage it and to carry off Rose, but evidently some one had betrayed them. Amyas at once thought of his talk with Eustace. His cousin, doubtless, had given the alarm. The tropic night shut down suddenly; the giant mountains flamed a moment and then turned black. In a window of the governor's house a light shone brightly. The Rose anchored below the town and Amyas resolved upon a bold move. Taking Frank and a few trusty men with him he rowed ashore to a deserted part of the beach and climbed up the hill to the house where the light was burning.

They had reached the thicket which fringed the lawn in front of the building when a female figure, followed by a man wearing a cloak drawn over the lower part of his face, came around the corner of the house.

The two were the Rose of Torridge and Eustace Leigh.

They were talking earnestly.

"What do you mean by praising my husband thus to me?" broke out Rose. "Do you not think I know his virtues better than you?"

"Husband!" whispered Frank to Amyas. "Thank God for that!"

"My love for him and his trust in me you can never destroy," continued Rose, and then she rained a torrent of reproach on Eustace, calling him "serpent" and "tempter," and commanding:

"I, Donna Rosa de Soto, bid you leave this place forever."

Eustace whispered something in her ear. Her answer was a shriek. Quick of wit and speaking truer than he knew, Eustace shouted: "Help, slaves! Your mistress is being carried off by bandits!"

At once a great tumult arose and bands of armed slaves came sweeping down between Rose and the Englishmen. The alarm spread to the town, and it was a hard fight all the way back to the boat.

Amyas, hit by a large stone, lost his senses. When he came to himself he was in the boat, where his men had dragged him, and nearing the ship. But Frank was gone—captured by the Spanish—and some were killed.

The discovery that Rose had not been deceived by Don Guzman, but was his loved and trusted wife, put a new complexion on affairs; but hatred for the Spaniard was stronger than ever in the heart of Amyas and stronger the desire to have the man's life.

And, oh, his grief for Frank! What answer should he give his mother when he returned home again?

Amyas steered to the eastward. He would meet that ship in which Guzman had sailed and fight it. But, falling in with three other Spanish men-of-war, the Rose fought a battle in which she came off victrious, but so damaged that they had to run her into a silent, turgid river and beach her.

There were eighty of them when they landed and began to repair the ship, but the fever of the mangrove thickets seized them, and some died. At last they had to abandon the vessel and repair to the highlands. There an idea seized upon Amya.s

Somewhere, concealed in the interminable forests which lay behind them, was the city of Manoa, the famed El Dorado for which so many gentleman adventurers had sought, and were seeking in vain. He would find it, and, forming his men into a guard like the Varanglian guard of the Byzantine emperors, would drill the natives for war, descend at their head upon the Spanish settlements, seize their gold and put the Papists to the sword. Frank should be avenged.

Long, long they wandered, months linking themselves to months, and still they pressed through the dense wilderness, led by a young Indian whom they had impressed as their guide and interpreter. But no sight of golden domes greted their eager eyes; only the forest and the mountains and here and there a few savages who fled at their approach.

At last they came to a place where a tribe of Indians lived in a state of semi-civilization, governed by a wonderful maiden whom they called the Child of the Sun. They had found her wandering in the forest toward the Peruvian frontier and believed her to be one of the lost children of the Inca—that Inca who should one day come again to avenge his death and his race and drive the Spaniards into the sea.

When this maiden came forth from her hut to tell the strangers that they were wel

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though, indeed, his ship was nearing the shore, but because Queen Elizabetyh had just cut off the head of Mary Queen of Scots, and it was patriotic and pious to make merry therefor. To such an England and his waiting mother Amyas came home with enough of captured Spanish treasure to make himself and all who had sailed with him and survived, rich for life.

With saintly resignation Mrs. Leigh bore the news of Frank's death. Old Mayor Salterne, when told the story of his daughter's end, shut himself up in the little room from which she had flown, and was found dead there.

Ayacanora, under the care of Mrs. Leigh, became a civilized English girl, and though Amyas still held aloof from her she attended him with the devotion of a faithful hound.

Now came the year of the Spanish Armada and in the fight which took place when that great fleet met the English in the Channel, Amyas won his spurs and was dubbed knight on his own deck.

In the midst of the fight he saw a great, tall ship of Spain, and, standing on the poop, Don Guzman de Soto. Amyas attacked with fury. The two men gazed at each other and hurled defiance at each other's throats; but Amyas could not capture the great ship of the enemy, and when that day's fighting was over the fleets were separated. But when the flight of the "Invincible Armada" around the north end of the British Isles began Amyas singled out the ship of Don Guzman and stuck to her through storm and tempest, pursuing her until, separated from her consorts, she came plunging through a fury of the elements down St. George's channel into the seas which wash the Devon coast.

A tremendous thunderstorm was raging and by one of the flashes of lightning the men on Amyas' ship saw the Spanish vessel ahead of them go crashing on the rocks of Lundy, sinking in a swirl of foam like an eggshell crushed. Amyas seized the helm to guide his own ship clear of the fatal spot, and had just succeeded in doing so when a great crash of thunder and a blinding flash of lightning came together. When the air cleared they picked up Amyas, blind for life, and at his feet lay Salvation Yeo, dead.

The ship put into Lundy, and as soon as Amyas was sufficiently recovered he bade them take him to the cliffs overlooking the spot where Don Cuzman's ship went down, and leave him there alone.

When they came to fetch him again he said that he had seen Don Guzman in a dream, sitting in his cabin like a valiant gentleman of Spain; and his officers were sitting with him, their swords on the table, at their wine. Then Don Guzman took a locket from his bosom, saying: "Here is the picture of my fair and true lady. Drink to her, senors, all."

Then he looked up and called Amyas by name, saying: "We have had a fair quarrel, senor. It is time to be friends once more. My wife and your brother have forgiven me; so your honor takes no stain."

And Amyas had answered: "We are friends, Don Guzman. God has judged our quarrel."

He took Amyas by the hand and the blind man woke.

They carried blind Captain Leigh home to Burrough, where his mother and Ayacanora tended him; and one day, Mrs. Leigh coming into the room saw the girl sobbing on his heart. The stricken man had at last returned the long love and devotion of the daughter of John Oxenham.

And so she who had been a savage queen became Lady Leigh of Burrough, and her songs often carried the fancy of the blind knight in the wake of those heroes who, from time to time, sailed out to colonize another and vaster England to the heaven-prospered cry of Westward-ho!

Reason to Be Grateful.

"I would like to get off early this afternoon," said the clerk, "as my wife wants me to beat some carpets."

"Can't possibly do it," said the employer. "We're too busy."

"Thank you, sir."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

STORY OF FACTORY LIGHTS

Late Hours, but Something Else Besides Hard Work.

The lights of a hundred windows blinked in the early evening as a crowded ferryboat cut its way across the East River. The building which loomed like a big shadow save for the lights was a factory. A Long Islander remarked to a friend:

"We are going home, but think of the people who are still at work in that factory. I cross on this ferry five days in the week, and generally about this hour, and I never look at the lights in those windows without a feeling of sadness for those who are detained there."

"I understand your feeling," replied the friend, "but I chance to know something about the concern that operates that factory which may cause you to think better of it.

"One of the stockholders, who, by the way, is not often seen about the factory, established a custom a good many years ago which is still in vogue. Every single man or woman, for both are employed there, who has been in the concern more than a year is presented by this stockholder when he or she marries, a complete set of household furniture.

"The furniture is new and placed in the flat or house to be occupied by the newly married before the ceremony takes place. I happen to know of more than 25 couples that have been beneficiaries of this stockholder's kindness.

"That is not all. When a baby is born to any couple this old stockholder places a sum of money in a savings bank, to the credit of the firstborn, to draw interest, until the child becomes of age. Then the money, principal and interest, is paid to the grownup.

"On the occasion of the birth of the child its mother is presented a sewing machine if she has none, and if she has, with some other article to help her in her work. So you see, that building contains something besides hard labor and late hours.

"Every employe who has not been benefited knows that he or she has some incentive to stay there at work a little later than you and I stay in our offices."—New York Sun.

How to Curb the Chauffeur.

A great many suggestions have been made as to how the reckless chauffeur is to be controlled, for, after all, that is really the crux of all friction. Fining men of this type has proved of little effect, for so small a fine as has been exacted is included in the expense of the day's fun. I have been an advocate of imprisonment instead of fine for cases of wanton recklessness, and I am still an advocate of imprisonment where the culprit is either criminally reckless or a repeated offender. At the same time I believe that the suggestion of a revokable license put forth by the Automobile club's committee of public safety is, as a general proposition, the fairest all-round solution of the problem. A revokable license law would work both ways. It would stand as a menace to the chauffeur and it would safeguard the owner, whether he be of the afraid-of-his-chauffeur type or of that other which encourages reckless speed. The practical working of such a plan would be to take his license from the arrested chauffeur, which would deprive him of professional standing—and employment—since it is to be supposed that no owner would employ a chauffeur under such conditions. It would also temporarily deprive the owner of a driver; sometimes this might work to the owner's discomfort, but most times it would be probably a well-deserved rebuke. —Outing Magazine.

Passing Along the Responsibility.

"You were a fool, man, to give her your card. Didn't she warn you she'd have her husband come round and punch the face off you? And besides, she wasn't a lady. No decent woman would talk the way she did. Why, it was so evidently unintentional on your part. But she claimed you purposely shoved her off the step into the mud and ruined her dress. You ought to have paid no attention to her after you apologized. Gods, gave her your card! Her husband's probably a retired prizefighter."

"Wasn't my card. One I had in my pocket. Here's 'nother one like it. Fellow up at one of the hotels insisted upon my taking them."

And on the card was neatly printed: "Axel B. Petersen, House Officer, Hotel St. Francis. Representing Automobile Livery."

"Poor Petersen!" — San Francisco Chronicle.

The Sunday School.

A DREAMER'S DOWNFALL.

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 21 is, "Joseph Sold by His Brothers." Gen. 37:5-28. The Golden Text is, "For Where Envying and Strife Is, There Is Confusion and Every Evil Work." James 3:16.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

This is the dreamer's day. For a decade or two the dreamers of dreams had a lovely time of it; materialism was master and riches reigned. But this could not last. Throughout the new world there is today a revival of idealism which expresses itself by cleaner politics, saner, more honest finance, and a general pursuit of the nobler human goals concerning which the best of men have ever dreamed, and for which they have hoped. The merely rich man, disgraced, is in the background today, while those who see visions of humanity's betterment are to the fore.

The oldest of the stories of those who dared to dream, and then to transform their dreams into actuality is the familiar one of the romance of Jacob's son. The experiences of Joseph are one of all childhood's ineffaceable memories; and they are character-making material for childhood older grown. Joseph, the one prominent Old Testament character to whose detriment nothing is related, is a type of "success" that fits in with the mood of the hour.

Story of "Success."

If success consists in the qualities of a man's own nature, then the man who dreams must be accorded a palm. For it is no small prize to be able to see, amid sordid and uncongenial surroundings, the better lot that is real only to the eye of imagination. The confessed curse of the lives of many immensely rich men is that they have lost their power to dream. The faculty of spiritual vision has been atrophied by a grubbing among base metals and base men. The dreamer, however barren his environment, can always enjoy himself, which is more than can be said of many persons upon whom other enjoyments have begun to pall. This art of carrying one's own world about in one's spirit is assuredly to be rated as a success in itself; "for what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Young Joseph dreamed; the lad of seventeen was the father of the man who, with imperial vision, dreamed food for a famine-stricken land. Just as David, the shepherd boy, put into his manhood's battles and immortal songs the "long, long thoughts" which came to him in the lonely hours of vigil by the sheep, and as the Boy of Nazareth imbibed images and parables which have clothed the world's loftiest teaching, so Joseph out in the fields with his father's flocks, enduring the rigors and hardships of an oriental shepherd's lot, wove into the fibre of his life those purposes and ideals which were destined one day to make him Joseph the Great.

Whatever goes into boyhood comes out of manhood; the state which permits its youth to be stunted by child-labor, or debased by permitted vices, little and big, is inevitably laying up suffering for itself. One of the most wholesome signs of the reassertion of a moral sense in the country is the stress that is being laid upon the necessity for laws restricting child-labor.

Some Hurt Feelings.

Joseph's dreams were audacious. They hurt his brothers' feelings, as the world always resents a rebuke to its own commonplaceness. Had the boy been less guileless and more tactful he would have kept his dreams to himself. His dreams of eleven sheaves bowing down to his sheaf, and of sun, moon and eleven stars making obeisance to him, penetrated the pride of his brothers. But the dreamers, the daring, the strong, are more aware of their own superiority than anybody else; to hide this behind mock modesty betrays weakness. The strong know their power; it is their to use, and they should be bold to use it best. No mistaken consideration for the prejudices or pride or sensitiveness of people should stand in the way of a man's exercise of his fullest capabilities. "The longer I live," said an eminent public man who is making a stir in the world, to me recently, "the more I am convinced that the one quality most important in life, next to honesty, is courage. The man who is forever stopping to consider what people will say is not going to do very much in the world."

Of course the person who dares to have great dreams will be criticised; that has ever been the lot of great dreamers, since most people instead of doing things themselves, think they show their superiority by finding fault with those who do. This latter trait is a universal mark of the second rate; the mere fault-finder is no benefit to the world and no joy to himself.

"Behold, the dreamer cometh," scoffed Joseph's brothers. They despised him for his finer qualities which they could not comprehend. The gross feel that they have a grievance against the spiritual. They envied him because he enjoyed their father's special favor, as revealed by the long coat with sleeves. He was not the first nor the last to be hated because he was loved. Jacob was doubtless unwise in manifesting his partiality toward Joseph; a just parent can have no favorites among his children. His special delight in this high-spirited, clean-souled dreamer is none the less understandable; and like his remote descendant, Mary, he pondered in his heart the sayings of this wonderful son.

Another cause for jealousy had the brothers: Joseph knew himself to be superior to them, and their own hearts confirmed his conviction. In our unsophisticated days we fondly believe that all hands are outstretched to help a struggling one on toward excellence; but by contact with life's realties we learn that there are more hands ready to pull down than to lift up the aspiring. There inheres in most human nature a really diabolical streak which rejoices in the downfall of the high or the rising, and which finds in a neighbor's success occasion only for jealousy and detraction, and not for rejoicing. Joseph early found, what most other successful persons have learned, that envy, back-biting, and enmity are factors to be reckoned with in life.

A Rising Young Man.

It is easier to put a person of parts into a hole than to keep him there. So Joseph's brothers found, after their jealous plottings had resulted in throwing their father's pride into a cistern. Only Reuben seems to have had any compunctions concerning this course; possibly because he felt his responsibility as the oldest son, or more probably because he was softer, more fearful disposition, one who could do a deed of shame but not one of blood, he tried to thwart the the murderous plan of the others. Note that he did not openly controvert his brothers' evil will, or fight for his principles; he sought rather to gain his ends by guile, and so suggested that the dreamer be thrown into one of the numerous empty cisterns that abounded in the country, expecting to return secretly and release him.

The deed was a foul one, more foul than its perpetrators realized. What conception had they, in their coarse stolidity, of the horror to a young man of imagination, of being imprisoned alive in that cistern, like a rat in a jug. "These tanks for storing water being so narrow at the mouth that a single stone will cover them, and widening below into a large subterranean room, form prisons from which escape is impossible," says Dr. Robinson. "The pit was empty, therefore," remarks Marcus Dodds; "he was not drowned, but was left to die the most appalling of deaths, under the ground, sinking in mire, his flesh creeping at the touch of unseen slimy creatures, in darkness, alone. This, then, was what had come of his dreams!"

The coarseness of these inhuman brothers, appears in two of their subsequent actions. While Joseph in the cistern pleaded for release, they, unmoved by his cries, sat down to eat the very food that he had brought them. Men of any sensibilities would have lost their appetites in the presence of that foul deed, and within the sounds of a young brother's cries. Again, the brutality of that ruse of dyeing Joseph's coat in a kid's blood, to deceive their father into believing that his darling son had been torn and killed by wild beasts, argues a coarse unfeeling and unfilial streak in their dispositions which is wellnigh incredible. That they should be liars as well as murderers is not remarkable, since one sin begets another.

Many Routes to the Right Goal.

Whatever befalls a true man, bent on high aims, always turn out to his betterment. Although Joseph did not know it, that hole in the dark cistern was the shortest rotue to the fulfillment of his dreams. Had events moved prosperously with him, had he remained at home as the petted, spoiled son of his father, he might have become another scheming Jacob, or that pathetic figure, an idle, nerveless dreamer, without force to transmute his dreams into realities. A hard lot makes a hardy life; it needs the rod of that stern schoolmaster, Adversity, to bring most men up to amount to anything. Exile was the road to real liberty for Joseph.

No credit was due to the brothers for all this; God is constantly using unwitting, unwilling, wicked men to accomplish his ends. These brothers, with the family mercinariness, saw in the approach of a caravan of Midianite merchants, an opportunity to dispose of Joseph and to turn a bit of money into their own hands. Thus it was that, even as Judas later sold his Master for thirty pieces of silver, these sons of Jacob sold their own flesh and blood into slavery for twenty pieces of silver. They little imagined that they were helping to fulfill the very dreams they meant to punish and thwart; but then, men have never learned that it is vain to try to thwart the purposes of God for others than themselves. Even Joseph himself, as he was borne, bound and humiliated, Egyptward, could not foresee that he was en route to his throne.

TREASURE HUNTING COMPANY

Organized in London to Recover Wealth Lost at Sea.

The taste for treasure hunting is not dead. A month ago the South African Salvage company (limited) was registered at Somerset house, with a nominal capital of £25,000, says the London Chronicle. The company has been formed, among other objects, "to search for, prospect and explore, recover and salve, in South Africa and off the coasts thereof, or in any other part of the world, wrecks, wreckage, vessels lost, stranded, derelict, or otherwise, and the cargoes thereof."

The Alfred Nobel, a vessel formerly belonging to the Nobel Explosives company, has been chartered by the company. After being fitted, an operation which will take about a month, the vessel will leave for South Africa under Captain C. A. P. Gardiner.

Some of the wrecks on which it is proposed to start salvage operations are as follows:

1. The troopship Merestein, lost in Saldbana bay, off Jutton island. Believed to carry £100,000 in gold and £20,000 in silver.

2. The Dorothea, lost off the Zulu coast. Reported to have had on board £650,000 in gold, believed to have been stolen from the late Transvaal government and consigned to South America.

3. The Thermopylae, wrecked in 1898. Value of remaining cargo said to be £42,835, in copper, tin, silver ore, and silver bars.

4. The Wilhelm der Secunda. Reported to have been carrying treasure captured from three pirates from Batavia to Amsterdam.

4. The Cravenstein, an armed Netherlands merchantman, wrecked in 1698.

6. The Middleburg, an old Dutch wreck, believed to have been loaded with crockery, bullion, tin, lead, and silver.

Notification of 38 wrecks, however, has been given to the government in Cape Town, and satisfactory assurances have been received from the assistant treasurer that with regard to the Thermopylae (upon which salvage operations will be commenced toward the end of January) and the Merestein, "and similarly in regard to any other wrecks notified from time to time," the company's right to search and salve shall be protected.

Captain Gardiner's adventurous record is as follows:

Served through the Egyptian campaign.

Was on the Changyuen at the time of the Chino-Japanese war as a lieutenant. Had left the ship in a torpedo boat but a few hours when Captain Togo sank her from the Naniwa.

Fought through the Chilean revolution on the side of the revolutionaries. Was aboard the Blanco Encalada when she was blown up by a torpedo from the Almirante Lynch, and escaped by swimming to the lighter Georgina Thompson. Afterward became lieutenant on the Esmeralda.

Served through the Boer war with the Australian contingent.

Wounded nine times.

The Invisible Group.

"I called on George Grey Barnard, in Paris, last month," said a Philadelphian. "Mr. Barnard is the chief sculptor of our new Capitol at Harrisburg, a deservedly successful man. While we were looking over various sketches in his studio, a young French painter entered.

"'Have you heard the story about Garpeau?' the newcomer cried.

"'We hadn't heard it. Therefore the young man told it to us.

"'Garpeau, it seems, was a sculptor of great talent and great eccentricity. A rich patron of the arts commissioned him to do a life-size group representing Polyphemus the Cyclops crushing the youth Acis under a rock.

"'This powerful patron was not to be offended. Therefore Garpeau accepted the commission. But he could make neither head nor tail of it. It did not appeal to him. It was a subject in which he could not take the slightest interest. And every week or so the rich patron asked him reproachfully how his group was getting on, and Garpeau could only shake his head. It was embarrassing.

"'Well, one day Garpeau sent for the patron.

"'There is your group,' he said, and he pointed to a great, rough lump of clay in the corner of the studio—a mere formless mass of clay, no more.

"'My group?' cried the patron. 'Where?'

"'There,' said Garpeau, impatiently. 'There, to be sure. Don't you see the rock?'

"'But where is the youth, Acis?'

"'Under the rock, of course,' said Garpeau. 'Crushed, invisible.'

"'But the Cyclops, Polyphemus? Where is he?'

"'Gone off about his business,' said Garpeau. 'You don't suppose he'd be hanging around, do you, after committing a crime like that?'"

Going Him One Better.

An American tourist on a visit to Glasgow, on emerging from the railway station, was accosted by a lad with a familiar shout of "Carry your bag, sir?" The gentleman handed the boy the bag, and requested to be shown through Glasgow. Crossing George square, they came opposite to Sir Walter Scott's monument, and the boy said proudly:

"That is one of the largest monuments in Scotland."

"Oh," said the Yankee, with an air of indifference, "we have threepenny cigars as big as that in America."

They got on a tramcar going east, and just as they alighted at the terminus a long circular piece of iron on a lorry drawn by twelve horses, came up the street. The American, in surprise, asked what that was for. The boy, remembering what the Yankee had said about the cigars, and with a resolve to be even with him, replied: "Oh, a new hotel has just been built in the Trongate, and that is the kitchen poker."—Tit-Bits.

Philology.

Washington Star.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "why do they call racing calculations 'dope'? I thought that was a slang name for a drug."

"You're quite right," was the answer. "They call it that because all it generally gets you is a pleasant dream and a rude awakening."

NEW USES FOR TELEPHONE

Long Distance Weddings—Fishing —Telephone Socials.

Nowhere has the telephone worked greater changes than in the Western farming communities. According to Cassier's Magazine, they get up telephone musicales out there. The "talent" is scattered over the whole countryside and so is the audience.

A rural news service is also supplied on certain of these farm lines. At a certain hour of the evening, say 7 o'clock, a general call is rung over the lines. When all the subscribers are gathered the central office begins by giving the exact time of day.

The weather indications are given, together with the latest news of the day from home and abroad. Then follows the market quotations of farm produce, oats, wheat, eggs, etc., all of which is working a revolution in rural life.

An enterprising schoolteacher was quick to perceive the utility of the telephone in a case of contagious disease. Some of his pupils were quarantined in their home for two weeks on account of smallpox in the family.

Two of the sons were desirous of graduating, and to miss school for this time would have made their standing doubtful. The teacher therefore assigned the regular lessons to his pupils, which he heard them recite over the telephone in the evening.

The telephone has been used to enable an invalid mother to hear the marriage service at her daughter's wedding in a distant city. In other cases the marriage ceremony has been performed over a telephone circuit, the officiating clergyman being a distance from the bridal pair.

In Philadelphia the telephone is brought into service to transmit the preaching and singing at the Baptist Tabernacle to the Samaritan hospital. For this purpose a string of six megaphones are placed over the platform, and to these megaphones the telephone transmitters are attached.

Holding baby up to the telephone to let a distant parent hear its crowing is now hardly an uncommon use of the apparatus. More uncommon was the somewhat similar use in which the owner of a valuable fox hound that had been lost was called to the telephone and asked to listen to the bark of a dog in a neighboring village. The hound gave a couple of barks in the telephone which enabled the owner to recognize the animal as his.

On another occasion a dog fancier was asked to give his opinion as to the quality of a pup by listening to the bark of the animal in the telephone, the dog being several miles away.

Another recent application of the telephone is its use in recording the hits at target practice. Formerly this work was done by means of flags, different colored flags indicating a centre, an outer, a bullseye, etc. The hits are now verbally transmuted by telephone and a market saving in time results.

The telephone was recently employed in managing the sportive dragon in a performance of Siegfried at the Metropolitan Opera house. The dragon is manoeuvred by two boys concealed within the beast. The boys have not, as a rule, been conspicuously successful even when well rehearsed.

On this occasion no rehearsal was possible. So a telephone circuit was installed, receivers strapped to the boys' ears and they were directed from the wings.

A German patent has been granted for an application of the telephone principle to the location of a school of fish. A sensitive microphone transmitter, enclosed in a watertight case, is lowered into the water. The transmitter is connected by insulated wires with a receiver and battery on the boat.

So long as the microphone hangs free in the water no sounds are heard in the receiver. But when a school of fish passes there is a constant tapping against the microphone case.

The inventor of this device goes so far as to say that with it, approximately, the number and kind of fish in its vicinity can be recognized. Thus, when herrings or smaller fish pass in large numbers they make a whistling noise, while the sound made by codfish is more like howling. When very near the submerged instrument the flow of water through their gills makes a noise like the labored breathing of a quadruped.

The telephone transmitter and receiver are also applied in submarine signaling to a distance. A bell at a lighthouse is submerged in the water to a depth of eight to ten feet. By means of suitable apparatus the bell is sounded at certain intervals. A telephone transmitter is placed in connection with a diaphragm on a cup shaped vessel filled with a liquid and attached to the hull of a ship. A circuit leads from the telephone transmitter to the receiver in the chart room of the ship. The sound vibrations in the water set up by the bell are taken up by the transmitter and are heard in the receiver. By having a transmitter at each side of the vessel, it is possible to detect the direction from which the sound has come, and in this way the captain of the vessel is apprised of his approach to a lightship or the shore.

Another novel use of the telephone is as a means of communication between submarine divers and the attendants on the decks of the accompanying boats, the apparatus being connected with the interior of the diver's headgear.

Firemen are now also able to communicate from the interior of a burning building with their officers outside by means of a telephone outfit contained within a leather helmet. The helmet is provided with a mask that extends over the fireman's shoulders, the front of the mask under the peak of the helmet being left open.

The fireman, entering the building, carries with him air tubes and wires for maintaining telephonic communications and for an electric light service. The coupling for the air hose is at the back of the head, keeping the eyes and nose free of smoke.

Still another odd use of the telephone was its employment to facilitate painting the inside of a large standpipe of a water company. A raft was constructed to float upon the water within which the men worked.

A telephone installed within the water pipe communicated with the pumping room of the water plant. As the painting progressed the men within the pipe telephoned the engineer at the pump house to raise or lower the water in the pipe as desired. By this use of the telephone much time was saved, and the utilization of the raft saved the cost of erecting staging.

Squaw at a Bank.

A full blooded Indian squaw attired in the regulation costume of a well-bred society woman in Indian life—brightly colored blanket and skirt with beaded leggins and moccasins, with the latest approved Cheyenne coiffure, which is the same they have been wearing the past hundred years—was recently seen to walk into the El Reno State bank, and fill out a check in a full round hand, which she presented at the proper window and received her pin money, supposedly. The officials at the bank say it is a common occurrence, but to the average citizen it seemed a singular proceeding.—El Reno American.

ROMANTIC DEVONSHIRE

The Land Made Famous by Philpotts' Novels.

Philpotts has made us familiar with romantic Devonshire, in his fascinating novels, "The River," "Children of the Mist," etc. The characters are very human; the people there drink coffee with the same results as elsewhere. A writer at Rock House, Orchard Hill, Bideford, North Devon, states:

"For 30 years I drank coffee for breakfast and dinner, but some 5 years ago I found that it was producing indigestion and heart-burn, and was making me restless at night. These symptoms were followed by brain fag and a sluggish mental condition.

"When I realized this, I made up my mind that to quit drinking coffee and having read of Postum, I concluded to try it. I had it carefully made, according to directions, and found to my agreeable surprise at the end of a week, that I no longer suffered from either indigestion, heartburn, or brain-fag, and that I could drink it at night and secure restful and refreshing sleep.

"Since that time we have entirely discontinued the use of the old kind of coffee, growing fonder and fonder of Postum as time goes on. My digestive organs certainly do their work much better now than before, a result due to Postum Food Coffee, I am satisfied.

"As a table beverage we find (for all the members of my family use it) that when properly made it is most refreshing and agreeable, of delicious flavor and aroma. Vigilance is, however, necessary to secure this, for unless the servants are watched they are likely to neglect the thorough boiling which it must have in order to extract the goodness from the cereal." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

MODERN LULLABY.

Sleep now, my little one,
Sleep now, my pretty one,
Mother your cradle rocks;
Mother will watch your bed,
Smoothing your curly head.
Father is watering stocks.

Hush now, my pretty one,
Close your eyes, little one,
Father will soon come to you;
While you are dreaming,
Your father is scheming,
To buy out a railroad or two.

Bye, bye, my baby dear,
Father's not far from here,
Getting us money to spend;
Father is hunting,
For Bye Baby Bunting
Is hunting, a new dividend.
—Detroit Free Press.

DIAMONDS ARE FOUND.

But, Owing to Inferior Quality, Austrian Exploration Is Discontinued.

Consul Goding, writing from Newcastle, New South Wales, in regard to the different kinds of gems in Queensland, says:

Rough diamonds have been found lately in Queensland, one purchased weighing 4½ carats, while many others weighing from one to five carats have been sold. Diamonds so far found in the state have not been of sufficient value to cause excitement, and this, together with the fact that European and American gem merchants have adjudged them as inferior quality, has discouraged exploration.

Sapphires have been found in various places, many of the yellow and green being equal to any produced elsewhere. Recently $1,250 was refused for a rough yellow sapphire, and a large blue one, with a yellow center, weighing 2½ ounces, brought $2,500. The true rubies have been found of good color, but are small. Hyacinth zircons, weighing 24 carats, are well known. Zircons, sapphires, topaz, tourmaline, and other gems may be picked out of ballast along the railway lines. Olivine is fairly common.

The pearl is the best known of Australian gems, and for many years thousands of dollars' worth have been secured in Queensland. The oyster fisheries of Thursday Island have been the chief source of supply, but pearls are found all along the Queensland coast. The opal is pre-eminently the Queensland gem and is found over the entire western districts of the state, the total output amounting to over $1,250,000.

The moonstone, emeralds, agate, amethyst, asteriated avanturine, bacanite (lydian), bloodstone or heliotrope, cairngorm, cat's eyes, chalcedony, chrysoprase, citrine, hyaline, jasper, moss agate, morion onxy, plasma, prase, rock crystal, rose quartz, sagenetic, sard, sardonyx and water bubble complete the list. It may be said that nearly every known gem has been found within the Queensland borders, many of them in commercial quantities.

An Apple a Day.

Charles Edmund Tomlinson, a wealthy young Chicagoan who for a week has been expounding the "apple-club" idea here, left town yesterday for Boston. He intends to spring apples and optimism on the Hub. Before departing he declared at his hotel that the literature he has sent out regarding his peculiar effects, has already gained 1,000 new members in the New York city "orchard" for the Apple Club of America, which had its inception in the Windy City, where he belongs.

The be an Appleite you must either have or acquire an appetite for apples, for you must first take a solemn oath to assimilate at least one apple a day. You also have to pledge yourself to urge all your friends to join the city or village "orchard" to which you have sworn allegiance.

Tomlinson, leading spirit of the Apple club, is a normal-looking man of 30 or so, who wears good clothes and whose present mission in life is to talk apples and the sure benefits to be derived from their consumption. If eating one apple a day will make a porson healthy, Tomlinson's ruddy cheeks and stalwart frame would indicate that his daily allowance is at least a dozen pippins. When he received interviewers yesterday he at once extended to them hospitality in the shape of a Maiden's Blush apiece from a cut glass dish on a center table. It seemed a little irregular to get an interview while nibbling at an apple, but Mr. Tomlinson didn't appear to find it so.

"May I ask, Mr. Tomlinson, if you are in the apple business?" politely inquired one reporter. Mr. Tomlinson smiled.

"Not exactly," he said; "that is, I'm not in the business except to get people to eat apples for their own good, you know. Apples are God's own medicine. You'd be surprised to see how much good there is tied up inside an apple. I have come to realize it, and while traveling over the world on a pleasure trip I am now making I am going to send out thousands of circulars about apples and do all the talking for them I can."

Mr. Tomlinson said he was paying all the expenses of spreading the apple propaganda to the benighted, and he had derived a lot of fun out of his apple apostleship.

"People sometimes look at me and listen to me as though they thought me a trifle dippy in the upper story," he observed, thoughtfully. Sometimes, in fact, I almost think so myself. But honestly I'm not. (With great frankness.) I'll only confess to a mania for apples and getting folk to eat them regularly. I'd like to have you chaps become converts and help the good thing along among your friends.

"Apples breed optimism, energy, cheerfulness and ambition. There's no mistaking it. You have an apple analyzed by a chemist some day and find out what it contains. You'll be more interested if you find out for yourself. Ask any physician what he thinks about apples as a food. Ask any member of the Apple club of America."

"Are dried apples equally good?" interrupted one of the interviewers.

"Naw," said Mr. Tomlinson, with great disgust. They won't do. You've got to eat the original fruit, one good fresh specimen a day at least, and you've got to stick to it. I want to say, too, that lemons are barred."—New York Times.

Wireless Railroad Signals.

The Prussian and Bavarian authorities are experimenting with a system of wireless telegraph signals for railroads which is said to promise good results. An aerial transmitter wire is carried on the telegraph poles at the side of the road with transmitting stations in the signal bell towers, and a wire loop antenna is placed on the top of one of the cars of the train. By this means signals to "stop," "go ahead," "go slow," and so on, can be transmitted to moving trains over an effective distance of twelve kilometres, nearly seven and a half miles. The average distance between the bell towers on German railroads is only eighteen kilometers, so that the range of the signals is amply sufficient.—Youth's Companion.

Romance of the Bible House.

From this huge building, in Astor place, New York city, authority radiates to the uttermost ends of the earth. Let its directors say the word, and cargoes of Bibles, marvelously printed in the quaintest and most barbarous of tongues, will go on camels or elephants crashing through the jungles of Africa and Siam; on queer little llamas over the great passes of the Andes between Bolivia and Peru; on the heads of cannibal coolies round about the base of the Mountains of the Moon, near the source of old Father Nile; on camel back across the burning deserts of Nubia and Arabia the Stony, or in flat-bottomed boats towed by man with bamboo cables through the deep gorges of the Yangtse river.—The Circle.

Steel Trust Saving on Fuel.

Someone has produced an engine which may do a great deal toward cheapening the price of steel. The United States Steel corporation is installing twelve monster engines at various plants, the unique feature about them being that they do not require oil, coke, coal, wood or ordinary gas for fuel. They are to be operated solely with the gas which is generated in the company's blast furnaces during the process of steel manufacture. This gas has heretofore gone to waste, but hereafter it will be made to turn all the wheels. For a steel plant to be able to save the cost of its fuel is taking a very big stride toward economy. To be able to abolish smoke at the same time will add to its popularity in communities where the smoke-belching stacks have smothered the air with blackness.—Philadelphia Press.

Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some reader of Farmstead please give me a good dip to rid fowls of lice?—E., Snowville, Va.

My horses have very short manes and tails. Does any reader know of a way to make them grow?—B., Rock City, Ill.

I would like to have some experienced farmer tell me how to grow cow peas; the best time to sow, the kind to sow, and the time to cut for hay.—W., Lilly Chapel, O.

Will some one please give a recipe for making tomato sauce?—C., Eagle Springs, N. C.

Cough Recipe.

R., Alliance, O.: The best cough remedy I ever used was made as follows: Six lemons, 4 eggs, ½ pint of rye whisky, ½ pint cod liver oil, ½ pint strained honey, 10 drops of oil of bitter almonds; break the egg in an earthen dish, without breaking the yolks; squeeze over them the juice of the lemons; let stand 36 hours, then put in the other ingredients; mix well, strain and put in bottles, cork and put in cool place. Take one tablespoonful after each meal.—K., Battle Creek, Mich.

Farmers' Bulletin—Beans.

The Department of Agriculture will soon issue Farmers' Bulletin 289, Beans, prepared by L. C. Corbett, Horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry.

In this bulletin types of beans are discussed under Broad beans, Kidney beans, Lima beans, Dolichos beans, Soja beans, Scarlet Runner beans and Velvet beans. These are divided into two classes, namely, Field and Garden beans. Field beans are discussed under the following subjects: Preparation of the soil; planting, which includes the quantity of seed per acre, as well as depth of planting; culture; harvesting, which includes a description of the commercial methods of harvesting the crop by machinery; thrashing, with a brief description of the types of machines used for this purpose, together with a brief description of the subject of cleaning and grading the product for market. Garden beans are discussed under type of soils to which they are adapted, fertilizers used in connection with the production of this crop, cultivation, harvesting, yield, enemies and diseases. The whole matter is a brief summary of the commercial industries are they now exist in the United States of growing dry beans and garden or string beans. Maps accompany the text, showing the distribution of the two crops, and there are illustrations showing typical fields of beans grown for dried beans as well as those grown for string beans, together with characters of implements used in handling these crops.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained upon application to senators, representatives and delegates in congress, or to the secretary of agriculture.

Free Timber to Settlers.

The government during the past year has furnished $75,000 worth of timber to settlers and ranchers in or near the reserves, without charge. One of the regulations of the forest service provides that legitimate applicants may secure what timber they need by what is conveniently called the "free use" privilege. Fifteen thousand permittees in this way obtained timber to supply their wants.

From these figures it may readily be seen that the settlers are securing very material assistance without cost from the forest reserves. At the same time, the free-use business has been so handled that the material taken out has improved the condition of the forest. The timber which would otherwise have rotted or helped to spread forest fires has been removed first of all. Where it was necessary for the settlers to have wood the rangers, so far as possible, marked trees which were suppressed, diseased, or from any other cause no longer in a condition for further growth. In this way the ranchers secured material which they desired and at the same time the forest was left stocked with the thriftiest trees, whose chance to develop will be unhindered.

The greatest amount of free use was on those reserves which lie in the semi-arid parts of the west, where there is least timber. On a number of reserves the value of the material for which permits were issued exceeded $5,000, and on the Wenaha reserve in Washington and Oregon, the Bear river reserve in Utah and Idaho it exceeded $4,000. If there had been no restriction on the settlers in securing this material, great waste would have resulted, because the settlers would have paid no attention to the future good of the timber or its value as a protective covering. Another distinct advantage of the system is that a settler, when he has secured his permit, is sure of being able to get the material from the locality assigned to him without interference from other people.

Very little change in the handling of the free-use business is contemplated for the past year. The experience of the past year has shown, however, that methods can be systematized so as to give yet

CONSUMPTION

Free Treatment

To every reader of this paper who has **Weak Lungs, Catarrh** of the **Bronchial Tubes** or **Catarrh in Any Form, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Hacking Cough, Loss of Flesh, Night Sweats, Hemorrhages, Soreness** or **Pain** in the **Chest** or **Under** the **Shoulder Blades,** or any other **Deadly Symptom** of **Consumption**—I want to send you my **Free Treatment.** I want you to know how my **Ozonol Lung Developer** together with my **Rational System of Treatment** heals diseased lungs. Instantly checks the breaking-down process, and develops the cell tissues just as you develop muscles. Creates resisting power, appetite, flesh, health. I will send you a Free Treatment with my book in colors on Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs, and tell you how I cured myself. Write me today and I will send you all this free by return mail. Don't hesitate. Don't delay. Send no money—only your name. It's all free—free for the asking.

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill, 104 Hill Building, Jackson, - Mich.

QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with every question. Initials will not do. 2.—Only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The Editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor to tell where to buy anything or sell anything or anything in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to our readers. 5.—Don't ask to have it answered by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Flower.

Answer to Question Bureau: Please tell me what I can about the cultivation of cauliflower. In how many ways can it be cooked? Where did it come from, and by whom was it found?—R. M. I., Va.

The Editor of Question Bureau knows very little about the cultivation of cauliflower, and less about cooking it. The flower belongs to the cabbage family and came from the same original stock, which is known to have existed as far back as the 16th century. Kohlrabi is another member of the cabbage family; it is a late, hardy form of cauliflower not widely grown in America. Cauliflower is more delicately flavored than cabbage, but it may be prepared for the table in the same general way. The usual way is to serve it with a cream sauce. We prefer ours cold, like cabbage, then served with oil, salt and pepper, and a little vinegar. In its cultivation cauliflower seems to be more difficult to bring to perfection unless conditions, especially moisture and temperature, are just right. The essentials of its cultivation are a highly fertile soil well drained, and well supplied with moisture, a cool climate or season, and shelter from the direct rays of the sun, as on the northern slope, or reduction of the intensity of the sun's heat by planting so very early or so late as to mature in cool weather or late so as to mature after the midsummer. The heads produced in midsummer are generally inferior in both size and quality. When the heads begin to develop the leaves are tied above them so as to keep out foreign matter, but mainly to make the heads more attractive to the purchaser. In comparison with cabbage the cultivation of the seed of cauliflower is very expensive because of the difficulty of maintaining its high quality. Formerly the seed was imported from Denmark and Germany, but Washington and Columbia have been gaining in the market with their cauliflower, cabbage and other related seeds.

Freedom of the Town."

Answer to Question Bureau: What is meant when it is said a person "is given the freedom of a town?" Will you kindly explain what is meant?—J. C., Hastings, Ont.

The expression doesn't literally mean a gift of anything. It is merely a pleasant and cordial form of formal welcome and invitation to a city.

Tannhauser.

Question Bureau, Cal.: The original story of Tannhauser, we have reason to believe, will be of more interest to the general reader than would be Wagner's adaptation or it, with its modifications. According to the legend Tannhauser was a German minnesinger, probably of Salzburg, or Bavaria, who lived in the 13th century appears at the court of Frederick the Warlike, and the princes. He led a wandering and adventurous life, with Neidhart as his rival, celebrated in song the loves of the Bavarian peasantry. He is credited with the original tale of Tannhauser and the Venusberg. This chivalrous knight in the course of his wanderings meets a shepherdess named Hilario, who instructs him in the secrets of love. At the same city a lady named Lisaura, conceives a violent passion for him which he returns. Gradually, however, the tales of his instructress regarding spiritual beings lead him to have no more interest in mortal love. Hilario assures him that he may attain this at the Venusberg, a hill near Freiburg, where he holds her court in the midst of delights. Tannhauser starts for the Venusberg, and on hearing of the goddess, on meeting her, Lisaura kills herself. For a time the knight remains in Venusberg, but at last his conscience touches him and he thinks with regret of Lisaura. He thinks to the Virgin Mary, who listens to him and upon him to return. The goddess tells him that it is no use to seek from Pope Urban absolution for his sins. The pope, however, tells him that it is as impossible for him to obtain the grace of God as for the staff which he holds in his hand to bud and bring forth green leaves. Despairing, the knight retires to the Venusberg once more, while the pope's staff has actually begun to sprout and Urban, taking this as a sign from God that there is still opportunity of pardon and salvation for the knight, hastily sends messengers into all lands to seek for him. But Tannhauser is no longer to be found, and never again appears on earth.

Question of Citizenship.

Answer to Question Bureau: We would be glad to have you answer some questions regarding citizenship. Is a man a citizen who took out twenty-five years ago took out papers declaring his intention of becoming a citizen, and never took out any other papers, although he has been entitled to vote many times and has held office? Is a man a citizen who was born in the United States and, when two years of age, his parents removed to Canada and resided there until after the young man was twenty-one years of age?—J. H. G., Ellake, Va.

The right to vote comes from the state and is a state right. Naturalization is a federal right and is a gift of the union. The man referred to above is not an actual citizen of the United States, though under the laws of Michigan he has a right to vote if he declares his intention two years and six months prior to November 8, 1894. In only one-half the Union aliens (who have the right to vote equally with the native-born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. The federal naturalization laws apply to the whole union alike, and so that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence. In the case of the young man who was born in the United States and reared in Canada, if he did not become a citizen on subject, in our opinion he is a citizen of the United States.

Rousseau.

Answer to Question Bureau: Will you please print a biographical sketch of Rousseau?—I. A., Manchester, Ia.

Jean Jacques Rousseau was born at Geneva in 1712. His early education was limited, but he acquired much knowledge by reading, which, though unsystematic, was extensive. His father was a watchmaker, and young Rousseau was apprenticed to a watchmaker in his native town. But he ran away from his master and figured successively in the capacity of an engraver's apprentice, a lackey, a musician a student in a seminary, a clerk, a private tutor, and a music copyist. The first period of Rousseau's life has been characterized as vagabondage. The next period, ending about 1741, was devoted to ardent study, during which time he gave evidence of a growing interest in literature. The nine succeeding years were the period of his lighter writings, operas, and comedies. In 1749 Rousseau wrote an essay to compete for a prize offered by the Academy of Dijon, which brought him great fame. During the following ten years he wrote in rapid succession the works that have given him lasting fame. His romance, "Julie ou la nouvelle Heloise," appeared in 1761. The year following he published "Emile, ou de l'education," and the "Contrat social." The ideas expressed in the former caused his exile from France, but it is credited with having laid the foundation for modern pedagogy.

Rousseau's brilliant social philosophy, though superficial and often false, was hailed by the downtrodden masses as an inspired message, and became the gospel of the revolution. His writings had a vast influence on the social and political history of France; his style and methods also had a far-reaching influence upon literature. His novels popularized the analysis of the emotions, and he was the first writer to make word-painting of nature an indispensable element of fiction. His style was simple, direct and unconventional, yet full of passion and eloquence. His teachings and his literary manner exerted a strong influence on the orators of the French revolution. After Rousseau's expulsion from France he lived in Switzerland and England until he was allowed to return in 1767, on condition that he would henceforth cease to write for publication. Accordingly his last works were not published until after his death. He died of apoplexy at Edmenonville, near Paris, July 2, 1778.

Edward Everett.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give a brief biography of Edward Everett? State where one may secure his Gettysburg oration. Why is it that this oration given by the great scholar and orator of the day is now scarcely ever seen or mentioned, while a few short sentences incidentally spoken by Lincoln should be deemed an immortal classic?—N. M., Wellington, O.

One biographer has said of Edward Everett: "He was the American Greek; he was eminently the scholar in politics; his gift was that of expression; further than that, he had accomplishments rather than gifts. He had exhausted the resources of the universities in perfecting his culture; he was refined and fastidious in an age when the men most powerful in the state counted culture and polish but as ornaments, and rather idle ones, in the strenuous work and passionate conflicts that attended the development of the nation. Everett was here among us; but he hardly seemed to belong here; as a statesman he had no choice but to speak on the subjects before the state; but he treated them with an air and a touch which, while humane and optimistic to a fault, did not smack of the dust of battle and the sweat of striving. He seemed to be removed in some artistic, historic distance; so that the sentiments he expressed and the emotions he betrayed were of the kind that the sentimental student bestows upon the achievements of Pericles, the virtues of Cato, or the tragedy of the Cenci. . . . There were men of such sensitive self-respect that they were wont to apologize to themselves for taking the liberty of washing their own faces; and men of such ethereal make that a bunch of raisins, incautiously indulged in, would produce in them symptoms of intoxication. Their eyes would fill with tears at the beauty of a landscape, and their cheeks flush with excitement at the unadorned comeliness of a Greek Venus. To these amiable persons Everett was a demigod, and his addresses, orations and other rhetorical felicities were the nectar and ambrosia of their lives." Everett's oration at Gettysburg is pronounced flawless, but it does not contain the vitality of the few words spoken by the sturdy Lincoln.

Everett was born at Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794. After being a college professor and the editor of a monthly magazine, he was elected to congress in 1825, and eleven years later he was placed in the gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts. From thence he was sent to England as ambassador at the court of St. James. He returned to America in 1845, after a three years' residence in England, and the next year he became president of Harvard college. He was secretary of state in 1852, but after a year in the cabinet, he was sent to the senate by the people of Massachusetts. In 1860 he was the candidate for vice president of the Constitutional Union party. His death took place in Boston January 15, 1865. Everett's orations and speeches have been collected in four volumes.

Anne Hutchinson.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give me as complete a sketch as space will permit of Anne Hutchinson, who was banished from Boston in 1638 or 1640?—J. M. G., Owosso, Michigan.

Anne Hutchinson was born in Lincolnshire, England, about 1590. She was the daughter of a Lincolnshire clergyman. In England she became interested in the preaching of John Cotton and her brother-in-law, John Wheelwright. Her desire to enjoy the ministry of Cotton induced her to follow him to New England. She arrived in Boston with her husband September 18, 1634, and was admitted a member of the Boston church in November. She soon became influential among the members of the church, and soon instituted meetings of the women of the church to discuss sermons and doctrines. Among the tenets which she believed were that the Holy Spirit dwells in every believer, and that the inward revelations of the Spirit, the conscious judgments of the mind, are of paramount authority. She had been two years in the country before the strife between her supporters and her opponents broke out into public action. Among her partisans were the young governor, Vane, Cotton, Wheelwright, and the whole Boston church with the exception of five members, one of whom was the associate pastor, Wilson, while the country churches and clergy were generally united against her. The historian, Bancroft, says: "The dispute infused its spirit into everything; it interfered with the levy of troops for the Pequot war; it influenced the respect shown by the magistrates, the distribution of town lots, the assessment of rates; and at last the continued existence of the two opposing parties was considered inconsistent with the public peace." The peculiar tenets of Mrs. Hutchinson were among the 82 opinions condemned as erroneous by the ecclesiastical synod at Newton, August 30, 1637; and in November she was summoned before the general court, and after a trial of two days sentenced, with some of her associates, to banishment from the territory of Massachusetts, but was allowed to remain during the winter at a private house at Roxbury. She joined the larger number of her friends, who, led by John Clarke and William Coddington, had been welcomed by Roger Williams to his vicinity, and had obtained through his influence from the chief of the Narraganetts the island of Aquidneck, subsequently called Rhode Island. There a body politic was formed on democratic principles, in which no one was to be accounted a delinquent for doctrine." The church in Boston vainly sent four men to the island with the hope of reclaiming her. After the death of her husband in 1642 she removed with her surviving family into the territory of the Dutch, probably from apprehensions that Rhode Island might not be a safe place of refuge from the encroachments of Massachusetts. The precise locality where she settled has been a matter of dispute, but, according to the latest authorities, it was Hell Gate, in Westchester county, N. Y. The Indians and the Dutch were then at war, and in an invasion of the settlement by the Indians her house was attacked and set on fire, and herself and all her family, excepting one child who was carried captive, perished either by the flames or by the weapons of the savages. This tragedy occurred in August, 1643.

King Henry VIII.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of the life of King Henry VIII.—B. B., Perkins, W. Va.

Henry VIII, king of England, was born at Greenwich, June 28, 1491. He was the son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York. He ascended the throne on the death of his father, April 21, 1509, and in June following married Catherine of Aragon, widow of his brother Arthur. He joined the Holy League against France, and in 1513 took personal charge of the war in France, and gained with the Emperor Maximilian the victory of Guingate, called the Battle of Spurs. During his absence James IV of Scotland made war on England in favor of France, and was defeated and killed. He made his favorite Cardinal Wolsey lord chancellor in 1515, and in June, 1520, met Francis I of France near Calais at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. In 1521 he wrote the "Assertio Septem Sacramentorum" against Luther, which procured for him the title of Defender of the Faith from Pope Leo X.

In 1527 Henry instituted proceedings for a divorce from Catharine, alleging the invalidity of marriage with a deceased brother's wife, although a papal dispensation had been properly granted. Enraged at Wolsey's failure to obtain a decree for the divorce from the pope, he dismissed him from the chancellorship, and bestowed it on Sir Thomas More. At the instance of Cranmer, he obtained opinions from English and foreign universities declaring the invalidity of the marriage and the incompetency of the pope to grant a dispensation, whereupon he secretly married Anne Boleyn, while Cranmer, who had been made archbishop of Canterbury, declared the marriage with Catharine void, and that with Anne Boleyn valid. In 1534 in consequence of the refusal of the pope to grant the divorce, he procured the passage of the Act of Supremacy, which severed the connection of the English church with Rome and appointed the king and his successors protector and only supreme head of the church and clergy of England. He executed More July 6, 1535, for refusal to recognize the royal supremacy. At the instance of his new adviser Thomas Cromwell, who was made vicar-general or vicegerent of the king in matters, he first suppressed the smaller and afterward the larger monasteries, whose property was confiscated. He beheaded Anne Boleyn on the charge of adultery, May 19, 1536. He married Jane Seymour May 26, 1536; she died. He married Anne of Cleves January 6, 1540. A divorce and the execution of Cromwell followed in the same year, as well as a marriage with Catharine Howard, who was sent to the block on the charge of adultery February 12, 1542. He married Catharine Parr July 12, 1543. Henry died at Westminster, January 28, 1547.

Question of Authorship.

Editor Question Bureau: I notice in The Blade of April 11 that Mrs. G. D., of Greensburg, Ind., undertakes to inform you and the readers of The Blade who wrote "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." She is evidently mistaken. The poem entitled "What Rules the World," was written by William Ross Wallace, a poet who was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1819, and died in New York in 1881. The first of six stanzas is as follows:

"They say that man is mighty,
He governs land and sea;
He wields a mighty scepter
O'er the lesser breed be;
But a mightier power and stronger
Man from his throne has hurled,
And the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world."
J. H. J., Liberty, Ind.

Egyptian Obelisks.

Editor Question Bureau: I want to know something about Egyptian obelisks. Some time ago I was told that three of four, and that one is in the ocean, left there when an effort was made to remove it; one is in London, and one, the oldest, is at Heliopolis. I know there is one in New York, but I have read that there are several others. Is it true? I want to get the particulars about the most important ones: their height, age, etc., and about how one came to be in the ocean.—D. S., Starksboro, Vt.

There may be an Egyptian obelisk in the ocean somewhere, but if so we have been unable to find any record of it. Obelisks were peculiar to Egypt. The obelisks of ancient Rome were not the work of Roman hands, but were brought there from Egypt. In more recent times several other obelisks have been brought from Egypt to adorn other European capitals. They vary in height from a few inches to 100 feet. They are mostly of red granite, or rather syenite, from the quarry of Syene in Upper Egypt. For the most part they bear hieroglyphical inscriptions recording the names and exploits of Egyptian kings. Those which are without such inscriptions may probably be regarded as unfinished. An obelisk still lying in an unfinished state in the quarry of Syene shows the way in which they were made. The obelisk was cut out in the solid rock, and polished on three sides before the fourth side was disengaged. A deep fissure was then made along the under side, where the separation was to be made, and wooden wedges introduced into it, which, being frequently moistened, expanded and gradually effected the separation without any shock. When thus disengaged from the quarry the obelisks were conveyed on rafts to their destination during inundations of the Nile, or where this means did not serve, were laid on a rude kind of carriage made of logs, and dragged over the ground by long trains of men or animals. On reaching the place where they were to be erected the sculptors set to work to engrave on them, the inscriptions they were intended to bear.

The first obelisk is said to have been erected by Rameses, king of Egypt in the time of the Trogan war. It was 42 cubits high, and employed 3,000 men in building. There were about a dozen Egyptian obelisks erected in Rome. One was erected by the Emperor Augustus in the Campus Martius, on the pavement of which was a horizontal dial that marked the hour, about 14 B. C. Of the obelisks brought to Rome by the emperors, several have been restored and set up by various popes. The largest is that from Heliopolis. It is of granite, and now stands before the portico of the Church of Saint John Lateran, where it was erected in 1558. Its whole height is about 149 feet; without the base, 105 feet. It was removed to Alexandria by Constantine, and to Rome by his son, Constantius, and placed in the Circus Maximus. The obelisk of Luxor was presented to the French nation in 1820 by Mehemet Ali, and was re-erected in Paris in 1833. Its height is 73 feet. The obelisk presented to the English nation was removed to England and set up on the Thames embankment in London. It is 68 feet, 5½ inches in height, with a width at the base of 7 feet, 5 inches.

Of Egyptian obelisks, 42 are known. One of the best known of these is the one in Central park, New York, removed from Alexandria in 1880. This is one of the two known as Cleopatra's Needles. The other is in London. Both are made of the rose red granite of Syene, and were originally erected by the Egyptian king Thothmes III, the most celebrated king of the eighteenth dynasty, in front of the portico of the great temple of Heliopolis, the On of scriptures, and the place where Moses was born and brought up. From Heliopolis the two obelisks were brought to Alexandria, not long before the commencement of the Christian era, but not, so far as is now known, during the lifetime of Cleopatra. It is not clear how they came to be called Cleopatra's Needles; but it has been conjectured that they had been removed by her order some time before they were set up on their second site, or that their removal was the carrying out of an intention formed by Cleopatra. The obelisk now at London lay for a long time prostrate in the sand. The other one was presented to the United States by the Khedive of Egypt. It stands on four bronze crabs, reproductions of the original crabs upon which the obelisk formerly stood. The one in London is somewhat the taller of the two. Its weight is rather more than 186 tons, and its mass 2,528 cubic feet. Both obelisks were inscribed with hieroglyphs, engraved to a depth of several inches and carefully polished. The hieroglyphs are inscribed in vertical columns, which are read from the top downward; and in each case the middle column is in honor of Thothmes, by whom the obelisks were first erected, and the side columns in honor of Rameses II, the most celebrated king of the succeeding dynasty, who reigned at least 200 years after Thothmes.

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I have decided to distribute 500 free treatments, **absolutely without charge,** to Catarrh sufferers. I want you to see my method, know what I have done for others. My life has been spent in the study of CATARRH, its Causes and Cure. Now I offer to share with you my experience and knowledge on the subject. I have been successful. I want YOU to profit by my success by taking advantage of my offer—a free treatment for Catarrh, gladly given to sufferers from the disease.

Don't delay. Write immediately. A post card, with your address upon it, sent off NOW will secure one of the free treatments. An envelope containing your address put in this mail will bring you what you have longed for, but despaired of—a cure for Catarrh. Tomorrow may be too late. Be one of the fortunate people to get one of these free treatments for Catarrh. Write right now.

Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 43 Trade Building, Boston.

The Doukhobors.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell us, is the method of business of the Doukhobers, of Canada, practical socialism?—E. L. C., Fairgrove, Mich.

We do not think so. The Doukhobers follow communistic methods, and communism is not socialism. Communism does not always include an equal division of property.

Miscellaneous.

J. O. S., Maretburg, Ky.: There is a national soldiers' home for disabled volunteer soldiers at Washington, D. C., and branches at Dayton, O., Milwaukee, Wis., Togus, Me., Hampton, Va., Leavenworth, Kan., Santa Monica, Cal., Marion, Ind., Danville, Ill., Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. Dak. For information write to the superintendent of any of these. The general rules for admission have often been published in these columns.

J. D. C., Harlan, Ind.: These columns are not for the purpose of airing the views of the Bureau editor on any subject. An answer to your question would involve a simple matter of opinion.

W. J., Woodland, W. Va.: Biblical scholars figure that St. Paul was executed at Rome, about 64 or 65 A. D., by command of Nero.

H. A. R., Warren, Pa.: The first attempt to establish a newspaper in the United States was made at Boston, September 25, 1690. It was soon suppressed. We do not know the name of the editor. Neither do we know the name of the first editor of the Baltimore American, or the present editor of that paper.

Z. W., Decatur, Mich.: Gillette, the murderer of Miss Brown at Herkimer, N. Y., has not been electrocuted. He is awaiting execution, meanwhile efforts are being made through the courts to save his life.

E. J. R., Gibson City, Ill.: Write to the general land commissioner, Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

W. C., Ceralvo, Ky.: We would advise you to write to the pension bureau for further information you desire about the case you mention. We cannot take up more space with the matter.

A. C. G., Clare, Mich.: The Lewis & Clark exposition was held at Portland, Ore., in 1905.

S. F., Fairmont, W. Va.: Some western state with a dry climate should be selected by a person with pulmonary disease. Consult your family physician.

L. C., Omega, O.: Endowments to colleges are not used for bringing about a reduction of tuition. Colleges are not self-sustaining, and without liberal gifts they would be unable to maintain a high order of educational facilities without raising tuition to a figure that would be prohibitive to the average student.

C. E. N., McConnellsville, O.: We do not know the name of the author of the poem entitled Forty Years Ago, and we have not stated in these columns a number of times.

G. N. G., Lancaster, N. Y.: Your method of protecting your house may be all right, some such way is often recommended, but nobody can feel absolutely secure against lightning.

B. L. H., Stuart, Ia.: The famine in China was caused through a loss of crops by flood. We know nothing concerning it except what may be read in the newspapers. The United States government, through its charitably inclined citizens, is helping the sufferers.

M. B., Napier, W. Va.: Bertha M. Clay's real name was Charlotte Braeme. Her stories are not regarded as possessing high literary merit.

E. M., Berrien Center, Mich.: Holders of the common stock of a corporation have an equal right in the company and its profits; holders of the preferred stock are entitled to a preference over other shareholders, but they are not creditors of the corporation.

MEXICAN INDIANS.

Not Like Poor Lo of More Northerly Climes.

To one who has lived long enough in Mexico to become acquainted with the working classes and acquire some insight into their nature and some degree of confidence in and from them it seems unfair when writing or talking of them to Americans to refer to them as Indians, as they are commonly called here. To the average citizen of the United States the word Indian at once brings to mind the picture of the sullen and revengeful red man of the north. The simple-minded, patient, docile Indian of Mexico is not in this class at all. He is eminently peaceful. Bountiful nature and perpetual summer combine to palliate his improvidence. He cannot see the necessity of laying up anything for a rainy day. It rains half the days in Mexico anyhow, but that only makes the mangoes grow larger and cheaper. If he has no tortillas today, some of his neighbors have, and they will gladly share, for conditions may be reversed tomorrow.

These Mexican Indians make the best and the poorest servants in the world. The greatest charm from this standpoint is their perfect appreciation of their position. Always polite, never presuming, with hat in hand, it is always "your servant" and "with your permission." In the household they ask a half holiday once a fortnight, and never a word of complaint when working hours last from daylight to midnight. So different are these people from the northern Indian that it seems an injustice, as has been said, to call them by that name to those who know only the Indian of the cold country. The Mexican Indian does not want to fight. All he asks is to be let alone. His politeness and affectionate nature are inborn. His love for children is particularly marked. It is a common sight to see a laborer in the street with but two pieces of white cotton clothing to his back or his name stop a woman with a baby in her arms and, holding the child's face between both his hands, deliver a resounding smack and chuck it under the chin. And in the same unconscious and entirely unaffected manner will a young man take his sombrero from his head and reverently kiss the hand of some ancient relative in a tattered dress when he encounters her in the crowded thoroughfare.—Modern Mexico.

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AMETHYSTS AND WINE.

The Purple Stone and the Purple Grape Said to Be Enemies.

The amethyst, according to tradition, was a good stone to have about when one wished to patronize the flowing bowl without paying the usual penalty therefor.

Wine out of an amethyst cup was warranted not to intoxicate. At any rate the meaning of the name was said to be, "I do not intoxicate."

There is another story according to which Diana transformed a boy favorite of Bacchus into a stone, whereupon Bacchus gave the stone the color of wine and endowed it with that antiintoxicating property referred to.

Pliny was a pretty sensible old party, and he said the name meant that the color never quite reached that of wine. Skeptical Pliny asserted that the lying Magi pretend that these gems prevent intoxication, that they are also advantageous to persons having suits to monarchs, that they keep off hailstorms and flights of locusts."

But it is also asserted that the amethyst protects from strong passions and insures peace of mind; it is useful against poison; it gives soldiers victory over their enemies. It is the jewel of Venus, and, according to the Rosicrucians, should be worn on Thursdays, set in copper.

The old Roman matrons are said to have highly prized the stone, not so much for its intrinsic worth or inherent beauty as for the fact that it acted as a charm to retain the affection of the husbands. The time was, and that not so very long ago, when well-matched amethysts were thought the equal of any stone, and a royal necklace of any sort is mentioned as being worth some $10,000.—London Globe.

WELL-KNOWN WOMEN

"Miss Hazel H. Brown, 1909," said an easterner viewing the page of arrivals at the Hotel Savoy. "Ah, ha! I see she has a date. But will he wait on the corner all that time." "You're off," remarked the clerk; "that's the way all the Seattle people register nowadays. They're going to have a world's fair up there that year, and they want everybody to know about it."—San Francisco Chronicle.

I remember the day when Count Boni de Castellane set out for his memorable excursion to the United States to find a wife. I was a fellow-passenger on the White Star liner. It was his avowed purpose to exchange his courtesy title for bags of gold, and he did not then know who was to be the prospective bride. "But, surely," it was explained to him, "a man in your position, with an historic name, could find a suitable bride in France." "No," replied the yellow-locked count. "I can't. The nobility has no money. There are many rich and pretty girls among our bourgeoise, but how can I, a Castellane, associate with them? In America it is different. Your girls are rich; they are clever; they are exquisite. One does not associate them at once with pork packers. They are an aristocracy in themselves."—Town and Country.

"Fine embroidery work for women's purposes is practically all done by peasant women in Switzerland, France, Germany and Belgium," said M. C. Raub, New York city, at the Hotel Cadillac the other day. "The peasant women about St. Gall and other like points have for generations done this work, and they know by heredity the right way of doing things. American women cannot compete with them, as the foreign labor is so cheap, and imported embroideries are used to a surprising extent in this country. We lack the necessary lacemaking machinery in the United States also. I do not believe that it is at all practicable for American women to compete with the foreign women on any terms in this class of work, for our farmers' wives have not the inbred taste and skill that is necessary. It takes generations of education to evolve the traditions and patterns necessary to the production of good embroidered effects, and also in all ways cheaper and better to import embroideries than to attempt making them in the United States."—Detroit Free Press.

Miss Maud Branscombe, the actress, relates an amusing story concerning the unappreciated attempts of a youth who once fell in love with her. The young man's parents were much concerned about the matter and implored the actress not to marry him.

"I'll give him a sound hiding," said the father.

"Don't do that," said Miss Branscombe. "There is a better way of curing him. After the performance this evening I'll put on an old dress and hat and make myself up to look ugly. You bring your boy around to the stage door and point me out to him as I come out."

This was done, and so clever was the ruse carried out that Miss Branscombe heard the youth exclaim to his father as she passed them:

"My golly! I thought she was pretty."—Tit-Bits.

A Difficult Case.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas, was describing a quarrel that had shattered the placidity of a reform party in Texas.

"The way those reformers quarreled," said the governor, "reminded me of a policemen's quarrel I once witnessed. Two policemen, walking side by side, suddenly fell into a violent altercation, and both indulged in the foulest and profanest language. Then one of them seized the other by the collar, shouting: 'You are my prisoner!'

"'No,' growled the second, seizing the first in his turn, 'you are mine. Come along here!'

"And they walked each other off to the station house, with what sequel I don't know."

Three Trolleys for Japan.

It is stated in a report presented by the American consul at Nagasaki that the early construction of three electric tramways in the northern portion of the Japanese island of Kyushu is under contemplation. The first to be built, from Moji to Kokura, a distance of eight miles, is estimated to cost £70,000; the second, from Moji to Yawata, twelve miles in length, £100,000; and the third, one of twenty-three miles, between the important towns of Fukuoka and Kokura, at an estimated cost of £250,000.—The Engineer.

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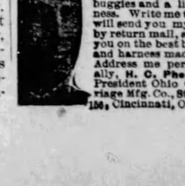

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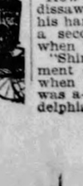
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With pulses that leap to strive,
And muscles that crave the difficult feat.
To battle with wind and rain,
To struggle with snow and sleet,
In the tumbling surf to meet
That strongest foe of man, the sea.
To feel her tug at the feet,
And buffet the face with a heavy hand;
And measure strength with her brainless strength,
And in spite of her might, to stand
Or leap or swim at the will's command.
Oh! Life is sweet!
—Justin Stern.

Ye Sympathetic Friend.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1907.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 180,000

Not being able to work with mittens the robins are late with their nest building this year.

No man ever gets enough money to make him feel boastful when the assessor calls on him.

District Attorney Jerome says he never worries. He lets the other fellow do the worrying.

One would have to eat them in order to tell the difference between some of the mushroom hats and a toadstool.

A poet who recently died left an estate valued at nearly $200,000. He must have inherited it from a rich uncle.

"Where do I stand?" asks Mr. Harriman. Right there, where the President left you when he passed on.

"I feel as young today as when I was twenty," declares Ella Wheeler Wilcox. What's the name of the tonic, Ella?

Boss Abe Ruef, of San Francisco, it is said, never drinks. The business he was in doubtless required a clear head.

Some men who believe that the office should seek the man are willing to hire a brass band to make a noise for them.

The sun looks brighter and cheerier in the early morning. That is one of nature's ways of getting even with the lazy man.

After the hearty recommendation given it by Mr. Spooner, the United States senate should be able to get a job anywhere.

Tobias Spriggins Wiggins is the name of an Arkansas poet. If there is anything in a name he should have been a weather prophet.

The weather bureau says this is the coldest April on record. But it should not be understood that the bureau is bragging about it.

It may be all right to give Cuba her freedom on the Fourth of July; it looks patriotic, but will she know which end to light?

"Texas has a man with a nose five inches long." If he keeps it out of other people's business he should have a Carnegie hero medal.

Speaker Cannon says he didn't see any mosquitoes while in the canal zone. Possibly the smoke from that long black cigar drove them into the ocean.

The Standard Oil company's plea that it didn't know the law doesn't speak well for the lawyers to whom it has been giving steady employment.

Up to the present writing Uncle Joe Cannon is the only presidential possibility who has announced that he feels like jumping over the smokehouse.

A name has been found for the green wheat bug. It is "toxoptera graninum." If you ever expect to want to refer to it paste it in your hat.

"Where do all the flies go?" somebody asks. If he will wait a couple of months he can arouse more interest by asking where they all come from.

According to a New York doctor handshaking is dangerous. That may be the reason some men take the risk only when they are running for office.

While the Roosevelt third-term movement is unquestionably popular, there is little reason to believe that, should he be nominated, he would be able to get the liars' vote.

A scientist says the full moon is twelve times as bright as when at the quarter. It is different with men; some of them seem brightest when about half full.

According to the statement of the simplified spelling board 100,000 persons are using the reformed method of orthography. But a great many more are using no method at all.

Bishop Potter took sixteen chances in an Easter sale silk quilt raffle in New York, and won the prize. But wasn't that what the sporting people would call plunging?

Hon. Charley Towne, it is reported, is going to the Philippines to engage in business. A few years ago such an announcement would have been hailed as glad tidings.

Walter Wellman is of the opinion that there is nothing but water at the north pole. Some men will be unable to understand why anybody should want to discover a place like that.

The editor who suggested that both political parties nominate Judge Gray, of Delaware, for president, must feel discouraged at the poor show a bright thought often gets in this world.

A Milwaukee alderman has taken up the work of trying to discover why boys are bad. After he has given the matter a few years' study probably he will learn that it is because they are boys.

One might think that the spelling reformers are one big, happy family, who use no cross words, but such is not the truth. There is a skeleton in the closet, and its name is "thru."

It is reported that twin babies, twin colts and twin calves were born on a North Carolina farm the same day recently. While all farmers are enjoying prosperity it comes to few of them in duplicate form.

TAFT'S OVERZEALOUS FRIENDS.

Friends of Secretary Taft, who are advising him to change his plans, which include a trip to the Philippines, in order that he may turn his attention to the Ohio situation, mean well, but apparently overlook one important fact, and it is that we haven't yet cast off our notions concerning candidates for the presidency. Secretary Taft could make no more serious mistake than to relinquish his official duties and enter into a personal contest with Foraker for the Republican vote of Ohio.

If Secretary Taft's cause is just, he need not worry over the issue in this state. Ohio Republicans are not illiterate nor subject to hypnotic influence. For many years they have been thinking for themselves, and they have demonstrated on divers occasions that organization is effective only when it is built on the right lines. Governor Herrick was not defeated because of his record, but in spite of it. The people distrusted the forces behind him and sacrificed him as a warning to the bosses who were seeking to perpetuate their hold on the party machinery. So in the impending contest, the crack of the whip or the eloquent voice won't determine how Ohio Republicans shall vote.

Taft is recognized as President Roosevelt's favorite cabinet officer, and one whose counsel has been more eagerly sought and more generally accepted than that of any other minister. The administration's policies are therefore in large part Taft's policies. The people of Ohio are firm believers in these policies, and appreciate the share Taft has had in moulding them. It follows naturally that when the opportunity presents itself they will vote their convictions.

But there is a popular, perhaps old-fashioned, notion that the office of President is one of great dignity, and one, as Senator Foraker has aptly said, that should seek the man. Let Taft and Foraker engage in a scramble for the Ohio delegation and it would result in defeat for both. If Secretary Taft comes into the state to defend the record of the administration, which needs no defense, it affords Senator Foraker the opportunity he can claim with some justice, that the invasion is directed against him, and that therefore he must protect himself. If the secretary of war goes about his business and attends to the duties of his office, he deprives the senator of any excuse for making a personal campaign. And he strengthens himself in the estimation of the people who revolt at the idea that the presidency is an office to be sought for as a ward politician would seek an election to the constabulary.

The Blade will be grievously disappointed if Secretary Taft does not, on his return, put a quietus to some of the activities of his well-meaning but injudicious friends.

JAMES H. ECKELS.

The death of James H. Eckels removes an American who for years had participated actively in the movement for a better citizenship and who was optimistic in his belief that ultimately the evils of our system would be conquered.

Mr. Eckels studied law in his youth and afterward practiced his profession with some degree of success, devoting his time largely to commercial law. In this way he became familiar with the financial system of the country, which he discussed with so much intelligence that he attracted public attention. At 35 he was appointed comptroller of the currency by President Cleveland and he very early confirmed the wisdom of the choice. Men advanced in years and whose lives had been devoted to the study of finance found in him a teacher and learned to look upon him as authority. He retired with honor and was elected president of one of Chicago's strongest banks, a position he held up to the time of his death.

Unlike many other successful bankers, Mr. Eckels never lost his public spirit or his interest in the institutions of his country. No finer tribute to the value of his services could be paid than that which President Cleveland expressed, when told of Mr. Eckels' death: "Mr. Eckels illustrated the traits that make the best American citizenship. He was a public spirited man who saw duty all about him and whose influence was impressed on all his surroundings for good." It was the secret of Mr. Eckels' greatness that patriotism dominated him and not the pursuit of sordid wealth.

FORAKER'S CANTON SPEECH.

Many men do not agree with Senator Foraker, but not one of them will accuse him of cowardice. He is always ready to give an account of himself and possesses the abilty to strike hard blows in his own defense, whenever he thinks he is unjustly assailed.

For months the press of the country has touted Senator Foraker as a leader in an anti-Roosevelt combination which has for its object the overthrow of the President's policies and a scheme to neutralize his influence in next year's national convention. The directness and force with which the senator opposed the railway rate bill, even to voting against it, and his activity in the Brownsville investigation led some of the more zealous adherents of the administration to charge him with general opposition to everything advocated by the President. He has been heralded as an obstructionist and even as a traitor to his party and the people.

Last night, in Canton, Mr. Foraker made a speech, replying to his critics and rendering to his constituents an account of his stewardship. From start to finish it was a speech of the old-time Foraker and it does not contain an uninteresting sentence. It was a bold, able and eloquent effort. In it will be found neither fawning nor supplication. He makes no apologies and offers no excuses.

The senator reiterated his views regarding recent railway legislation, protested against the infringment by the executive of the rights of the legislative branch of the government, declared senators and congressmen are accountable only to the people, and denied the right of anyone except his constituents to call him to account for his public acts.

Concerning his attitude toward the President, Mr. Foraker asserted that in the six years since Mr. Roosevelt became the chief executive he has supported all measures that have come before the senate for consideration with which the President was in any way identified except three—the railway rate bill, the joint statehood bill and the Brownsville affair.

Senator Foraker then proceeded to tell why he opposed the administration on the Hepburn bill as well as on the other two measures, contending that a senator is not a mere agent to register the will of somebody else, but that he is supposed to have opinions of his own and the liberty to stand for them in debate and when he votes. Defending this proposition the senator said:

I have always understood and believed that the representatives of the people are accountable only to the people; that they are not properly subject to any other influence. Therefore it is that I propose to carry my cause directly to them, whenever issues may arise in which I am interested. If they agree with me, I shall be rejoiced; if not, I shall be satisfied. But while I will thus submit my cause to the people and abide their judgment, I will not submit to the dictation or threats or menace of any kind of any boss, big or little, inside the state or outside of it. Neither will I acquiesce without protest in what I do not approve, no matter by whom it may be proposed.

No equivocation in this. It will be observed, however, that throughout the speech, which appears in full in this issue, that while the senator frequently asserts he is accountable only to the people of Ohio for his public acts, he makes no excuse for his position on the railway rate bill, although, as is well known, his constituents, through the legislature—the same power which made him senator—demanded that he give his voice and vote to that measure. If the senator knew anything of the sentiment back of that demand, he knew that legislative resolution embodied the wishes of a great majority of his constituents and that his course was in direct opposition to their wishes.

Senator Foraker has done well to come home and make this statement to his people. They realize his great ability as a legislator and, as he says, have frequently honored him with their votes. Next year the senator will be in the limelight, if not as a candidate for the presidency, centainly as a candidate to succeed himself in the senate. It is well for him and his constituents to understand each other. If the differences can be adjusted, well and good; if he fails to convince the voters that he acted wisely they will so express themselves at the proper time. In any event Senator Foraker does the manly thing by standing squarely on his record, let it bring him further honors or send him to defeat.

BRYAN DID NOT AGREE.

John Temple Graves, the well known Georgia editor, is not only a level-headed personage, but he has all the boldness and dash so often found in a southern leader. At a banquet in Chattanooga last night at which William Jennings Bryan was the guest of honor, Mr. Graves made a speech in which he urged Mr. Bryan, in next year's Democratic national convention "speaking for a pure Demacracy, and for the whole plain people of this republic, to put in nomination Theodore Roosevelt for one more undisputed term of power to finish the work he has so gloriously begun."

Mr. Graves declared that President Roosevelt is the most practical champion of popular rights which two generations of the republic have produced and that in achievement he ranks with the best and bravest in the annals of the Democratic party.

Of course this produced a sensation. It was up to Mr. Bryan to make response. Did he agree with Mr. Graves? Did he praise the President and declare it would be a pleasure for him to place Mr. Roosevelt in nomination in a Democratic convention? Hardly! As at present advised, Mr. Bryan said he would not nominate Mr. Rosevelt. Of couse, if he felt it his duty to do so, he would not falter, but he could not see his duty that way. On the contrary he proceeded to tell the banqueters that Mr. Roosevelt is a bad man for the high office and that he should not be given another term.

John Temple Graves knew he would not convert the Nebraskan. Mr. Bryan wants the presidency himself. He expeects the nomination next year, and will probably get it, but it must have been disquieting to his nerves to listen to the bold proposition advanced by the distinguished Georgia editor and Democrat.

THE ISLE OF PINES DECISION.

In affirming the judgment of the lower courts against Pearcey, an importer of cigars, the supreme court has settled the status of the Isle of Pines. Americans who took up their residence there shortly after the treaty of Paris have claimed that the island was territory belonging to the United States, and therefore not under the jurisdiction of the Cuban government. The controversy has reached an acute stage on several occasions and has threatened serious complications.

The difficulty arose over the interpretation of the treaty, the American residents claiming that the Isle of Pines was one of "the other islands" referred to. But the court decided that the island is an integral part of Cuba and has been so regarded by the administration, and that therefore it is foreign territory.

The opinion was given, no doubt, to prevent future misunderstanding, for as to the point at issue it was not necessary to determine the political relationship of the island. Except by express act of congress, duties could be collected on merchandise imported from the Isle of Pines just as it is collected on goods imported from the Philippines. However, the court seized the opportunity to settle the question once and for all, and the fact that the opinion was concurred in by seven of the nine justices should silence any claim of partisanship.

THE THAW DISAGREEMENT.

It is not strange that the jurors reviewing the evidence given in the Thaw trial were unable to agree. They showed their contempt for the thestimony of the alienists by ignoring it, and relied on what they saw and heard during the trial to determine for themselves whether Thaw was sane or insane at the time he took the life of Stanford White. And it is not strange in view of the testimony that they failed to reach the same conclusions.

If we may put faith in the stories told of the jury room, Judge Fitzgerald's instructions ruled the deliberations of the jurors. That is to say all the efforts of the defense to make the "unwritten law" paramount, to invest the murderer with a halo for avenging the wrongs of a young girl and to defame the character of the murdered architect, went for naught. There was only one question at issue—was Harry Thaw rational enough on the night he committed the crime to know the wrongfulness of his act? If he was sane then, the duty of the jurors in the premises was clear. They must find him guilty of murder, and if they believed he premeditated the crime, there could be no choice of degree. But on the question of his sanity the jurors were hopelessly divided.

The result will be a keen disappointment to all who have deplored the publication of the filth that has developed in the trial of the case. But apparently there is only one hope for relief from a repetition of the disgusting details. During the trial Thaw showed frequent symptoms of an approaching collapse. So impressed was Jerome with these manifestations of mental distress that he stopped the trial by an appeal to the court for the appointment of a lunacy commission. Thaw, nerved by his attorneys, succeeded in passing the ordeal, but ever since, he has said things that betray irresponsibility at least. The verdict, it is said, is a bitter disappointment to him. The knowledge that a majority of the jurors voted to send him to the chair will fill him with terror. Added to this is the uncertainty of the future, with the horrible picture of another irksome trial constantly before his mind. It is very doubtful if his brain, weak at best, can stand the strain. More likely his relatives will consent to another lunacy commission, and when the verdict is returned Harry Thaw will be committed to Matteawan.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FRATERNITIES.

The legislature of Minnesota has declared against the fraternity and sorority in the public schools. The new law excludes these organizations as being harmful to the pupil and interfering with the school curriculum. Girls and boys whose minds are diverted from their studies to the more fascinating features of fraternity life find themselves unable to keep up with the procession. Moreover, they form habits of extravagance and acquire a thirst for social pleasures that later seriously hamper them in the struggle of life.

Sometime ago The Blade published an interview with a Toledo citizen whose children are in school. He complained bitterly of the growth of the fraternity spirit in the public schools of the city and expressed the opinion that it was working great harm. Members of Chicago's school board have put themselves against the so-called evil, and educators in many of our public institutions have taken the same ground.

The fraternity spirit in itself is beneficial and broadening, but it should not be encouraged until the boy or girl has advanced to the threshhold of young manhood or young womanhood, when the foundation of character has been laid and when the mind has been directed in the right path. Even then the fraternity can be harmful to those who have not learned the value of true proportion. But to make fraternization the prime object of school life means a wrong beginning and makes for a wrong ending.

GROWTH OF RURAL DELIVERY.

Some idea of the tremendous growth of business on the rural mail routes is gained from statistics recently given out by the department. There are now 37,000 rural delivery postal routes in operation in the country. Illinois leads and Ohio is a close second. Each month there is now being handled 4,425 pieces of mail by each carrier, an increase of 20 per cent over the average of a year ago. The average number of money orders handled a month now is 25 per cent greater than a year ago. The farmers are becoming greater readers of daily newspapers, and they are learning more and more to utilize the advantages of the free delivery system. No more popular innovation has been made by the government in years than the rural delivery of mail, and while it is expensive, it cannot longer be considered a luxury, but must be set down as one of the necessities of this rapidly developing country.

FOR MODEL CAR SERVICE.

The Indiana legislature has enacted a car service law which, if enforced, will be a boon to shippers and will cause the railroads to hustle as they have never hustled before. It requires railroad companies to move carload freight at the rate of fifty miles every twenty-four hours, Sundays and legal holidays excepted. Failure to do this gives the shipper a claim against the railroad for five dollars for each day in excess of the specified time, this sum to be deducted from freight bills.

After arrival at destination cars must be delivered to shipper's private track or upon public track, as ordered, within twenty-four hours or the carrier will forfeit five dollars for each day's delay. Empty cars for loading must be delivered within forty-eight hours of the time ordered, subject to penalty of a dollar a day for delay. Of course, wrecks, accidents and strikes are sufficient excuse for failure to comply with the provisions of the law.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of shippers over failure of railroads to deliver goods or provide empty cars on time. The roads declare it is because there is a shortage in cars and motive power, the enormous traffic outgrowing both. Shippers do not always agree to this and charge negligence. Indiana has decided to lay the blame on the railroads and the new law will prove if it is possible for railroad companies to take care of the business entrusted to them.

THE FORAKER CAMPAIGN.

The Canton meeting, we believe, was a distinct disappointment to Senator Foraker. As a call to arms for a decisive battle with the opposing forces, it failed to rally the cohorts or to inspire them with the enthusiasm which has been a marked feature of the past Foraker campaigns.

All that shrewdness of political managers could suggest was done to arouse the old guard. The event was skilfully advertised as one promising sensations. Senator Foraker it was heralded would hurl defiance at those who had dared cross his path and sound the keynote which would awaken his slumbering clans in every part of Ohio. He was given one of the largest auditoriums in the state. His friends in Canton boasted that this hall would be packed with political soldiers eager for the word to gird on their armor. Lithographs of the great warrior were given away to be posted in store and home that every resident of Canton and every stranger within its gates might know that the eloquent, dashing, intrepid Foraker was once again in the saddle.

The affair was in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce, one of the most aggressive organizations in the state. Its members were imbued with a desire to advertise Canton by bringing to it one of Ohio's greatest attractions and its president was further inspired by his friendship for the senator to strain every effort to fill the house.

Yet Canton's handsome and spacious auditorium was less than one-half filled. There was enthusiasm to be sure, but Senator Foraker was not the sole inspirer of it. The incidental mention of President Roosevelt's name was made the occasion for an outburst, scarcely smaller in volume than the applause which followed the climax of the senator's speech.

One who has closely observed Foraker's career in Ohio must have been blind indeed if he failed to note the absence of the wild demonstrations which his presence before an Ohio gathering always impelled. Personal sympathy was not lacking, one could detect an expression of admiration in many faces, evidences of devoted loyalty were there, but the old-time unrestrained feeling that vibrated through the body and forced the voice to express its devotion to a political idol was missed. The eloquence of the great Ohio leader has lost none of its force, but its seductive qualities seemed spent.

The Blade believes with the senator that the talk of a primary this fall was premature, and it is not altogether improbable that we agree on another point and it is that the discharge of the opening gun in the senator's campaign was also premature.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PEOPLE.

Making a desultory canvass of the nation to determine the sentiments of the people toward President Roosevelt sounds elementary, but it is an innocent pastime and may convince a few doubting Thomases.

Two New York newspapers have recently made such a canvass and both have reached the same conclusion by slightly different routes. One of these canvasses was taken among editors of Republican newspapers and the other consisted of opinions elicited by trusted correspondents in their respecitve communities. Almost without exception, the information was strongly pro-Roosevelt, so strong indeed as to indicate that it needed only the President's consent to drive all other candidates out of the reckoning.

The pulse-taking process instituted by one of these papers—the New York Herald—followed the Harriman-Roosevelt controversy and showed that it had in no wise detracted from the President's popularity. While in some circles, it was deprecated that he should lower his dignity by attacking Harriman, the people regarded the provocation great and believed too that the President did not take the radical step in self-justification but because he thought that such a false impression as the one Harriman sought to convey, was an indirect attack on the policies for which he (the President) stands. Hence, if anything, that unpleasant episode has only served to strengthen the popular faith in the intense patriotism of their idol.

The Herald's canvass was more than an attempt to get an expression on Roosevelt; it sought to discover whether he had such an influence with the people that they would accept his choice for the succession, and on this feature correspondents differed. Some found that he could, others that he could not, but a close analysis of the sentiment in the latter communities will disclose the fact that the voters do not want to feel that the President's decision is irrevocable, and they do hope that when the supreme test comes he will find that duty must retire personal inclination. But on that point The Blade has frequently commented, to the effect that under no circumstances will the President permit his name to go before the convention, and if that is once firmly fixed in the minds of the people, we have no hesitation in saying that they who are clamoring for Roosevelt now, will appeal to his judgment that the next President may be one who will pursue the Roosevelt policies and carry out the program which in the popular mind is for the common good.

Not in any sense of allowing him to dictate will this question be asked, but because the people look upon Theodore Roosevelt as one who loves his country and as one who is fully equipped to give patriotic counsel.

AUDITING CANAL BILLS.

Congressman Tawney, after an inspection of the Panama canal, makes a suggestion to the President which the latter should and probably will follow, and it is that the accounts of the canal be audited by the government instead of by the railroad officials. Of course the railroad is a government property and its officers government employes, but the congressman believes that the finances of the canal should not be tangled in any way with the affairs of the railroad.

When President Roosevelt appointed the first canal commission, he showed how important it was to the success of the project that nothing be done to give rise to even a breath of scandal, and he has repeated his declaration on every possible occasion. There have been differences of opinion among the commissioners and other officials and the work has been considerably delayed by changes in the force made necessary by resignations, but on the whole it can be said that the affairs of the zone have been kept remarkably free from suspicion. The proposition advanced by Mr. Tawney throws an additional safeguard around the great national enterprise and also relieves the railroad officials of a responsibility that must needs be irksome.

CUBAN ELECTION POSTPONED.

It was in a way a remarkable request made by the Cuban bankers of Secretary Taft that a year's notice be given by this government of an election on the island. They supported their plea with the statement that unless this were done, the effect ou commercial affairs would be disastrous. Evidently the capitalists of Cuba look forward with dread to the time when the United States will cut the leading string.

The secretary, influenced no doubt by this plea, and also by the opinion of other conservative Cubans, announced that no election would be held within a year at least, and it is not unlikely this announcement will be followed by liberal protests. Those Cubans who have had their eyes glued to tempting offices and who saw the way to power paved by the retirement of the Palma administration, will chafe under the enforced delay, if they do not actually rise in rebellion. Fortunately Governor Magoon is well equipped to suppress an incipient revolt, and backed as he will be, by the financial interests of the island, he should be able to cope with almost any situation.

But we anticipate that the year of probation will be a busy one for the Cubans who recognize their incapacity for self-government and who would hail annexation as the island's salvation. They are yet in the minority, but the impatience of the Liberal leaders to get into power is causing desertions from the latter's ranks and it is not improbable that the annexationists will wax so strong during the next twelve months as to insure a permanent relationship between the island and this country. Far-seeing men declare annexation to be the only solution of the problem; that in no other way can Cuba enjoy in peace the blessings nature has bestowed upon her. No government she can form of herself will be acceptable to the hordes of half-savage natives who have been reared in an atmosphere of rebellion. But they are not so ignorant as to not to have a wholesome respect for the Stars and Stripes.

WHY NOT?

At every session of the Ohio legislature all kinds of resolutions are proposed looking to amendments of the constitution. Some are adopted by the general assembly, but unless one or both political parties endorse them so that they secure the affirmative votes of those who cast straight party ballots they are likely to fail, as an amendment to become a part of the organic law must have a majority of all the votes cast. This makes it exceedingly difficult to secure an amendment.

The constitution of Ohio is out of date. It was formulated and adopted more than a half century ago. At that time Ohio was one of the "western" states, and much of its territory was undeveloped. There were few cities of any size and the country districts were sparsely populated. Many of the complex problems which now confront the people were not dreamed of, and at that time the document fully met the demands of the citizens.

In 1872 delegates were elected to a convention to frame a new constitution. This convention met in 1873 and for weeks labored in the preparation of a new document. This was presented to the people for adoption or rejection. It was promptly voted down and the state has continued to do business under the constitution of 1851.

While there is undoubtedly much that is good in the old document it certainly needs a general overhauling to modernize it and make it conform to new conditions. What is the use in trying to patch it up when so many radical changes are needed? To do so is like trying to remodel a tumble-down dwelling—it costs more than a new one and is never satisfactory. Besides, the almost impossible feat of adding amendments makes the effort next to useless.

Why not let the legislature take the initiative next winter and arrange for the election of members of a new constitutional convention whose duty it shall be to prepare a complete new constitution and submit it to the people. If they do not like it they can turn it down, but we believe there is enough wisdom in the state to produce an organic law clear, clean and concise, and one which will meet with the approval of the voters and the requirements of the commonwealth as it is today.

AS TO MAYOR SCHMITZ.

When Mayor Schmitz returned to San Francisco from Washington some time ago to face the charges made against him he was tendered a great reception by his followers. This was done for the effect it might have on the country as showing that his own people have confidence in his official honesty and personal integrity. It is now claimed that this reception, which was presumed to be a spontaneous affair, was paid for by the municipal employes of San Francisco, who were assessed $25 each for the purpose. They gave up their money, fearing if they refused to do so they would lose their jobs. The so-called popular reception was trumped up to take the sting off the seventy indictments against the mayor and to hoodwink the country into the belief that the city had confidence in its chief executive. There never was any reason for believing Schmitz to be a great man and the more we hear of him the firmer becomes the conviction that he is bad as well as small.

How Paper Was Invented.

Hundreds of years ago there was no paper! We couldn't get on without it in these days, could we? We are always wanting it—to write upon, to wrap things up in; and last, but not least, to print our books and newspapers on.

It was a clever little Japanese gentleman who first invented it. This little man was a merchant, and as he had many parcels to send out from his shop every week, he found the silk in which he always wrapped them a rather expensive item.

He was always thinking and puzzling his brains to try to invent something that would be cheaper.

One day while he was walking in his garden he came across a wasp's nest, and he noticed how wonderfully it was made—how the clever wasps had used some kind of wood, softened it into a thin paste with their jaws, and, after carefully shaping it, had left it to dry.

"If wasps can do a thing like that," thought the little gentleman to himself, "why can't I? If I could get some kind of wood, form it into pulp by means of river water, wouldn't the result be something like the fabric of the wasps' nest? I'll try, anyway, and see what I can do. It would save myself and other people quite a lot of money if my experiment succeeded."

The little Japanese gentleman tried—and succeeded, too, in putting into practice the lesson that the wasps had taught him.

So that's the way paper was invented—years and years ago out in far Japan.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

SONG OF THE HEART.

It singeth low in every heart,
We hear it each and all—
A song of those who answer not,
However we may call;
They throng the silence of the breast.
We see them as of yore—
The kind, the brave, the true, the sweet,
Who walk with us no more.

'Tis hard to take the burden up
When these have laid it down;
They brightened all the joy of life,
They softened every frown;
But, oh, 'tis good to think of them
When we are troubled sore.
Thanks be to God that such have been,
Although they are no more.

More homelike seems the vast unknown
Since they have entered there;
To follow them were not so hard,
Wherever they may fare;
They can not be where God is not,
On any sea or shore;
Whate'er betides, Thy love abides,
Our God for evermore.
—John White Chadwick.

Historical Trees of America

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Ever since a fig tree set up as haberdasher to Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, trees have played a more or less important part in the world's history. The first Protestant church service was under the trees at Jamestown, and the first church bell rung in the west was the one that good Father Junipero Serra tied to an arching oak bough at San Diego. The first agricultural fair in America was held under a giant elm at Pittsfield, Mass., the same tree under which the men of that section formed when they marched away to the War of 1812. When Connecticut's charter was in great danger of seizure it was hidden by faithful citizens in a hollow oak.

Because the Scotch had "dool trees" or "grief trees" on which they hung their enemies in reality or in effigy, early colonists here must needs have something of the sort. So they chose to set up Liberty trees in New England. The Scotch had sycamores, the New England colonists chose elms, and they were made to serve many purposes. Under them meetings were held, from their boughs the bodies of offenders dangled, and in their shade drunkards, liars and thieves sat in the stocks to be jibed at by passersby. One tree on Boston Common had a most dark history. It stood near the "long path" that Dr. Holmes immortalized in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and on it were hanged Margaret Jones and Anne Hibbins, two witches of early days, and Mary Dyer, the Quakeress. Under it Mrs. Oliver was flogged for "reproaching magistrates." In 1876 this old tree fell in a windstorm, and a detachment of police had to be called to keep the souvenir collectors from cutting it to pieces. An offshoot of this tree, about forty years old, has been elected to take its place.

The dean of America's historic trees is the Washington elm of Cambridge, a venerable landmark now in its dotage. "Under this tree Washington first took command of the American Army, July 3, 1775," reads the inscription compiled by Longfellow and engraved on a tablet. Some say that the first evangelist in America, George Whitefield, preached under this same tree. Twice has the lightning struck it, both times in the same place, and no doubt its days are now numbered, though a jealous townspeople are guarding it carefully.

One of the famous "peace oaks" that stood in front of John Eliot's old meeting house at Natick is said to be still in existence. It was brought to the missionary by the Indians he had taught, and planted by them as an expression of peace. At Dedham another oak is pointed out as the pulpit once used by George Fox, the Quaker, when a meeting house was denied him.

Penn's famous treaty tree fell in a gale nearly a hundred years ago, its prominence being so marked in its early days that the English soldiers placed a special guard around it during the revolution. After it was felled by a gale in 1810, a great part of the tree was sent to the old Penn family seat at Stoke, near Widsor, England, where it is still preserved. "Jane McCrea, 1777," is an inscription that was seen for a long while on a large pine tree near Fort Edward, on the Hudson. This tree was the silent witness of the death of the brave girl whose scalp was taken by an Indian to Burgoyne's camp and sold, whereat her lover, who recognized it, deserted the army that would allow such practices.

In New York the megaphone men on the tourist cars will point out a group of two or three sour gum trees in the neighborhood of 145th street and Fifth avenue, and tell you that these are all that is left of the thirteen trees that Alexander Hamilton planted in honor of the original colonies. Near 159th street there are said to be some of the famous cypress trees of the old Jumel estate still standing, they having been a present to Mr. Jumel from Napoleon who brought them from Egypt. The growth of the metropolis has spared the elms in the yard of the Little Church Around the Corner.

New Haven has been known for many generations as the City of Elms, the first having been brought there from Hampden by William Cooper, and given to the Reverend Pierpont. On the green stands an elm known as the Franklin elm, having been bought by Thaddeus Beecher from one Jerry Allen for a "pint of rum and some trifles," and planted on the day that Franklin died. For many long years a mulberry tree stood to mark the place where the Calverts and the Indians made the treaty that gave Maryland to the Catholics, but it fell over fifty years ago. Church furniture was made of it for use in the ancient town of St. Mary's, and the bishop of Maryland has a gavel made from a bit of it. The strength of a tree is almost incredible. At Jamestown a sycamore grew up between the graves of Commissary Blair and his wife. It carried one-third of Mrs. Blair's tomb three feet above the surface, holding it fast in a crotch, while the roots and the body of the tree shattered into tiny mites the iron-stone slab that marked the commissary's tomb.

On the eastern borderland of Tennessee, far up in the moutains, there stood for many years a tree bearing this legend—"D. Boon killed a Bar on this tree year 1760." It was a rough record of the prowess of a twenty-six-year-old hunter, and was a familiar landmark to travelers and hunters for many years. Further inland, near the banks of the Cumberland, at Bledsoe's Lick, an old hollow tree stood for many years. Over one hundred years ago a man named Spencer spent the winter in it. His house was not so pretentious as that of the California settler who, having neither time nor money to build, found a hollow redwood, and immediately converted it into a two-story dwelling. He had a living room downstairs and a bedroom above, and lived there several years with his family. Not far away from him stood the largest tree in the world, the Abraham Lincoln, once called the Hermit, measuring eighteen feet in diameter and 320 feet in height.

The live oaks of California are a feature in themselves, the largest one, measuring ten feet in diameter, being in Tulare county. Those on the campus of the university grounds at Berkeley, are especially noted for their beauty, and also attract attention from the fact that some of them exemplify modern methods of tree salvation and protection. Where decay has set in the foresters have carefully cut out the diseased spots in the same way that dentists treat teeth, putting in a filling of cement to prevent further decay. Farther down the coast, in Santa Barbara county, is the largest grapevine in the world. It is called La Para Grande and was planted sixty-three years ago by Joaquina Lugodi Ayala, a Spanish woman. The trunk of the vine measures nine inches in circumference. Though pruned every year, its branches cover a quarter of an acre and it takes sixty large posts to hold up the trellis on which it spreads. The present owner, Jacob Wilson, has been offered $6,000 for it, the wouldbe purchaser meaning to move it to world's fairs. In the old mission yard at Santa Barbara is a pepper tree under which the maids of Queen Victoria's daughter daily prepared her tea during the winter she spent in California.

A once noted tree of the middle west was the Miami apple tree that stood at the junction of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers. It must have sprung from seed dropped by a French priest or trader long ago. In a wigwam under this tree the Miami chief, Wild Cat, was born. Other apple trees were found down the valleys by the first settlers, though they were not of a kind indigenous to the soil. Many believed them to have been planted by an eccentric old man known as "Johnny Apple Seed," who came to the settlements east of the Alleghenies every fall, collected great bags full of apple seed from the cider mills, and then disappeared over the western mountains with it. He had an idea that as apples were a great benefit to man, the trees should be planted in time to be ready for the settlers who would one day populate the valley. When the tide of homeseekers finally turned that way, there was astonishment and rejoicing over the waiting trees, rich in flower and fruit. Such practical foresight can rarely be found in the hobbies of such men.

In Audubon Park, New Orleans, are the famous live oaks that helped to make the beauty of the spot long ago, and it was the property of M. De Bore, who discovered the process of refining sugar. Audubon studied under these oaks, and a guest on the plantation, Lu Chaton stands a famous magnolia tree under which a treaty was signed so long ago that no one knows what it was about. Along the road from Orange to Fredericksburg, Virginia, near Rhodesville, is the tree under which the Marquis de Lafayette had his tent was pitched as he superintended the building of the military road, during the Revolution. For many years this Lafayette Memorial tree was pointed out to visitors in Detroit, and near King's Mountain, in North Carolina, is the Council or Tulip Tree," on whose lower branches two Tories were hanged after the battle of King's Mountain.

The botanical gardens at Washington are rich in trees that have associations, as almost every man of prominence in political and literary affairs has planted one. A cypress from the seed that Mrs. Jefferson Davis brought, looks across the walk to a beech that Sumner, the abolitionist, was instrumental in having set out. The handiwork of presidents and potentates of divergent views were there, the long boughs toward each other, as if to get the past in their present efforts to make the world beautiful. Among these is an elm that is an off-shoot of one that Washington planted, and which is said to be moved when the capitol was enlarged.

Current Events.

Grand jury in San Francisco takes ballot box stuffing by Hearst's agents.

Standard Oil company to make high record for profits.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson defends American meat inspection against recent criticisms.

Robert C. Ogden, of New York, is chosen as president of the southern education conference.

Secretary Straus orders an examination of the immigration stations throughout the country.

Government crop report places the condition of winter wheat April 1 at 81, indicating a total yield of 400,487,000 bushels.

Administration leaders ignore attack of Senator Foraker, and the latter, it is said, will have to use heavier guns to arouse a response.

Shaving and haircutting will become a profession in Illinois if a bill in the legislature providing for a state examining board becomes a law.

Lord Cromer, Great Britain's plenipotentiary on the Nile, who reclaimed large sections of Egypt, is forced by ill health to resign his position.

President, in address at dedication of monument to Rough Riders in Arlington cemetery, draws lesson of patriotism and good citizenship.

Louisiana grand jury upholds the unwritten law by refusing to indict Congressman-elect Favrot, who shot dead a man for reflecting on his wife.

Congressman Longworth, of Ohio, comes out for the nomination of Secretary Taft for president, saying that Taft's secretary typifies the Roosevelt policies.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in an address before the Canton Board of Trade defends his course and criticises attempts on part of Roosevelt to name his successor.

New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited train will be reduced to five hours in order to preserve the eighteen-hour schedule between Chicago and New York.

E. H. Harriman will carry his case with the interstate commerce commission to the supreme court if necessary to avoid an exposure of his stock transactions.

Statements secured by the Wall Street Journal from the big industrial corporations show large gains in business in the first quarter of 1907 over the same period last year.

Man carrying an open knife attempts to reach Andrew Carnegie in Pittsburg, and the police, fearing assassination, use unusual pains to shield Mr. Carnegie and his guests.

Pittsburg man shoots himself while standing in a box during a theatrical performance, causing a panic in the theater and wounding himself so badly that recovery is not expected.

Assistant rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal church in New York deposed from the ministry as a result of a slumming tour which wound up with his arrest in a colored dive.

Resolutions adopted by the legislatures of Minnesota and Connecticut commend President Roosevelt and his action regarding railway affairs, and bitterly condemn E. H. Harriman.

Patrick Cudahy, head of the Cudahy Packing company in Milwaukee, says that he approves President Roosevelt's policy toward corporations, and that he does not believe it will injure business.

Senator John C. Spooner, in an address before the Wisconsin society in New York, scores the people of the United States for "unjust" attacks on the rich, and urges them on in the reform movement.

William E. Curtis writes from Havana that the people of Cuba are waking up and are daily presenting scores of petitions to Governor Magoon for the waterworks, docks and all sorts of public utilities.

And

WATCHES

The Blade's Revised List for 1906-7—18 and 16 Sizes.

During the past season we have had so many inquiries from our readers for prices on 16 size watches, that we have included them in our list this season.

The 16 size watch is now the popular size for men and boys, being very much lighter in weight, smaller in size, and thinner than the 18 size.

With the exception of the 3-O size watches, which are Dueber-Hampden movements, we shall handle this season only Waltham and Elgin movements. The reputation and reliability of these movements are so well known to our readers that they need no further recommendation from us.

The cases used in our watches this season are the very best grade of 25-year and 20-year gold filled cases on the market. We make no extra charge this season for hand engraved cases in the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we offer you to be just exactly as represented,

And you will find our prices lower than you can purchase the same quality for elsewhere.

The Waltham and Elgin watches are all stem wind and stem set. The 3-O size Dueber-Hampden watches are stem wind and lever set. The 3-O size watches are the smallest ladies' watches made. They are very dainty and may be worn as chatelaines.

All Watches are sent by registered mail.

We can supply any movement made by the Waltham or Elgin companies, and will be pleased to quote prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Men's Watches

No. 100—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00

No. 101—18 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $11.50

No. 102—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $15.00

No. 103—16 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $12.25

No. 104—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.50

No. 105—18 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

No. 106—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.00

No. 107—16 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $14.50

No. 108—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50

No. 109—18 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $9.75

No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.75

No. 111—16 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $10.00

No. 112—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50

No. 113—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $10.50

No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.00

No. 115—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

Nickel Silver Cases

No. 116—18 size, 7-jeweled works $5.30

No. 117—16 size, 7-jeweled works $6.75

No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works $6.60

No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works $8.75

Ladies' 6 Size

No. 120—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $13.50

No. 121—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50

No. 122—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $11.00

No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $12.25

Ladies' O Size

No. 124—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00

No. 125—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.50

No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $13.00

No. 127—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $16.50

Ladies' 3-O Size

No. 128—"The 400" 25-year hunting case, 17-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $18.50

No. 129—"The Diadem," 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $15.00

No. 130—"Molly Stark," 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $13.75

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THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

Misses' and Girls' Plaited Wrapper—Paris Pattern No. 1864—All Seams Allowed.

There are many times when a wrapper

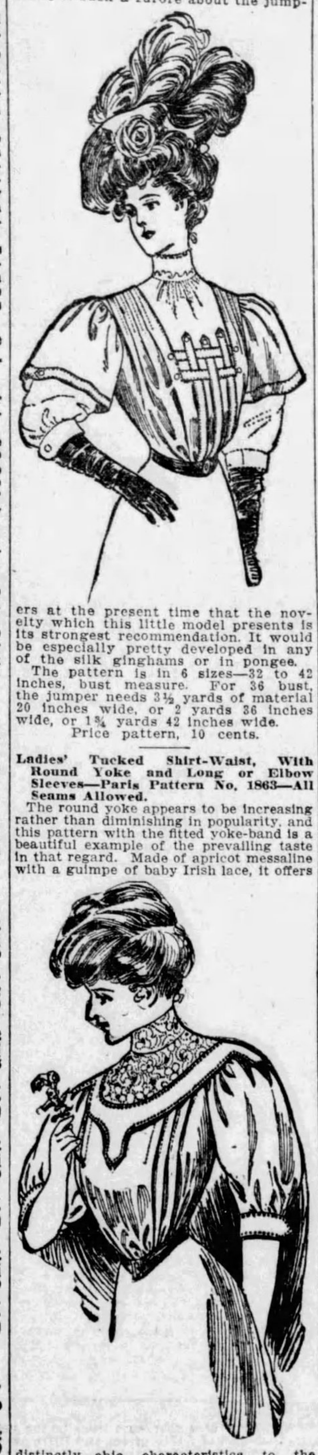
like this one illustrated in dark red flannel would be useful for a young girl and therefore such a garment becomes a necessary part of her wardrobe equipment. It might also be made for summer wear in dimity, cotton voile, lawn, percale or any of the washable fabrics.

The pattern is in 5 sizes—8 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years, the wrapper requires 8¼ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 6⅝ yards 36 inches wide, or 4¼ yards 42 inches wide; 1¾ yard of ribbon for ties and 2 yards of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Jumper, Closed at Back—Paris Pattern No. 1865—All Seams Allowed.

This ladies' jumper made of pale violet bengaline offers a strikingly original feature in the strap forming a lattice work on the front and back. There is such a furore about the jump-



ers at the present time that the novelty which this little model presents is its strongest recommendation. It would be especially pretty developed in any of the silk ginghams or in pongee.

The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the jumper needs 3½ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 42 inches wide.

Price pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Tucked Shirt-Waist, With Round Yoke and Long or Elbow Sleeves—Paris Pattern No. 1863—All Seams Allowed.

The round yoke appears to be increasing rather than diminishing in popularity, and this pattern with the fitted yoke-band is a beautiful example of the prevailing taste in that regard. Made of apricot messaline with a guimpe of baby Irish lace, it offers

distinctly chic characteristics to the searcher after novelty.

The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the shirt-waist needs 4¼ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2⅛ yards 42 inches wide; as illustrated, ⅝ yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Waist, with High or Low Neck, Long or Short Sleeves and with or without Bertha and Body and Sleeve Lining—Paris Pattern No. 1885—All Seams Allowed.

Another development of the becoming round yoke style of waist is shown in this pretty model, made of lavender messaline and Venise allover lace. It is also an extremely good model for pongee and if developed in pale green

pongee with black velvet and German Val. It would be remarkably satisfactory.

The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the waist will need 4⅛ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide. As illustrated, 1¼ yards of all-over lace 18 inches wide is needed for collar, yokes and bertha, and 2¼ yards of ribbon to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Gathered Skirt, in Sweep Length, and with Five-Gored Upper Part and Straight-Flounce Lower Part—Paris Pattern No. 1883—All Seams Allowed.

This skirt is specially adapted to washable materials, as it has a beautiful sweep

and hangs very softly. The upper part of the skirt is made in five gores, and is slightly full at the top. This makes it especially pretty for thin material where a droop skirt of another color may be used underneath, as it gives a shimmering sort of moire effect.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist, the skirt requires 12½ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 7¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 6¼ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Child's One-Piece Dress, Closed at Centre of Back—Paris Pattern No. 1850—All Seams Allowed.

The popularity of the one-piece dress was never more fully demonstrated than by the fashions for children this spring and for the coming summer. In general outlines this model resembling the Nor-

folk jacket is becoming to the unformed figure of a child, and for practical everyday wear none more satisfactory has been offered. It may be developed in mohair, linen, galatea, chambray, also in plaids or checks of the lighter-weight goods.

The pattern is in 4 sizes—1 to 7 years. For a child of 5 years, the dress needs 3⅞ yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

PARIS PATTERNS.

The cut paper patterns now offered to our readers are furnished by the Paris Modes Co., of New York, and are the best, latest and most perfect patterns offered by any newspaper using cut paper patterns.

These patterns provide for the allowance of all seams; are easy, simple and practical to use, and perfect in fit. If the correct size is selected, a garment may be cut and made to fit perfectly without any alteration.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered. Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

HE'LL HAVE TO LECTURE.

Nobel Prize Means Trip for Roosevelt.

Christiania, April 10.—A newspaper here announces that President Roosevelt, who was awarded the Nobel peace prize last year, will have to deliver a lecture here in March 1909 in order to comply with the rules affecting the holders of Nobel prizes.

FAMOUS MINER DEAD.

Denver, April 15.—John H. Durbin, who made millions in mining and cattle raising, died Saturday from pneumonia. He was 67 years old. Durbin once owned the famous Homestake mine of Deadwood, S. D., now the property of the Hearst estate. Although Mr. Durbin lost the bulk of his great fortune, he died wealthy.

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SUMMER TIME.

is when you should purify the Blood and prepare your system for the warm season.

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Quickly relieve and permanently cure Constipation, Stomach and Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism.

No Alcohol, No Opiates, No Narcotics.

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In most people Uric Acid is present in the blood gradually accumulating as they grow older, and by lodging in various organs of the body, it causes disease. The blood grows old and impure, thus undermining the strongest constitution.

Our treatment is its own testimonial. You pay nothing until we Prove the treatment to be as represented.

SEE HOW EASY.

Just send us a mere postal card, mentioning this paper, we will mail three months' treatment of our PURE HERB TABLET treatment. Use them ten days, if perfectly satisfactory, send us $1.00, if not, simply return the balance and you still have your money. We claim this treatment has no equal for above diseases, and take this honorable way to prove it to our patrons. Don't miss this opportunity.

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A Modern Poultry Farm

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

"One-half mile to America's greatest poultry farm." So reads the sign which confronts the traveler when he alights from the train at a little village in the mountainous anthracite region of Pennsylvania. As we traversed the winding road that led to the farm my guide told me all about the remarkable rise of the poultry industry. He said that the American hen, under the careful guidance of the poultry fancier had developed possibilities as a wealth-producer that were formerly unheard of. "Think of selling eggs at thirty-five cents each," he said, "which is more for one egg than a dozen ordinarily sell for."

In reply to my inquiry if he sold very many at that rate, he said: "Yes, indeed, we sell hundreds of dozens at that price every season. We are sending out this week orders to Panama, Australia, South Africa, Canada and to people in all parts of the Union. These orders are for hatching purposes. We do not get so much for table eggs, but we supply the latter in large quantities. We have a contract for furnishing a large hotel in New York 600 dozen every week. We also have a contract to supply a big firm in New York with 3,000 dozen every week, to be retailed in its grocery department. This is doubtless the largest contract ever attempted in this country, more, in fact than any one firm could possibly provide from the eggs laid by its own hens. We have buyers out who gather a large portion of the supply from the farmers of the neighborhood."

The farm consists of eighty-two acres. The buildings and yard of the immense plant cover over thirty-five acres, and the amount of floor space under roof is a little more than 112,000 square feet. In addition to being the largest, it is one of the best equipped plants ever built in this country or abroad. It is lighted by electricity, heated by steam, and watered by a system of pipes which are fed by an immense living well on the premises. Everything about the place is conducted on a wholesale basis. There is a root and vegetable storehouse where thousands of bushels of beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage, etc., are stored away every fall for winter use. This house is built below the level of the ground to protect its contents from frost.

In one of the buildings there is an immense food cooker which will hold a thousand gallons. It is two stories high, being loaded from above and emptied from below. Several barrels of fresh meat and bones are dumped in at once, the door bolted down, and a pressure of 70 pounds of steam turned into it for 30 minutes, at the end of which time the entire substance, meat, bone and all, is reduced to soup. Mule meat is used almost exclusively in making this broth. The farm is in the center of the anthracite coal district, so that aged and lame animals, or those killed by accident, are easily obtainable. The soup made from the flesh of the mules is used to mix with the food of the young fowls.

Water is never mixed with their food from the time they leave the incubators until they are sent to market. They are given plenty to drink, but the soup from the meat of the mules is considered better for them in their food. Great quantities of bread are fed to the growing fowls. They consume from 600 to 1,000 loaves daily. Shell is purchased by the carload and ground by machinery on the premises. The food is carted about the place on a little tramway. When the track runs through the yards, as it must in some places, it is built on trestles so as not to injure or disturb the young fowls.

The killing house, where the poultry is dressed for the market, has floors that incline toward the rear wall, so that all water, blood, etc., may be easily drained off after a day's killing. In the height of the season the men go to work at 3 o'clock in the morning. The live birds are brought to the killing house in the care of the tramway. The arrangement of this house is as complete as it is possible to make it. It has long picking benches which extend the entire length of one side of the building. Each operator has a window to afford him plenty of light. There are scalding vats, feather bins, cooling troughs, dripping racks, packing benches, feather presses, billing desks, ice breakers, platform and hanging scales, and numerous other little contrivances so that thousands of birds can be turned out with a speed that seems incredible.

The manner in which the eggs are taken care of is a departure. The farmer's wife generally gathers them in her apron, puts them away in any sort of receptacle that happens to be empty and close at hand, and after they have accumulated sufficiently to make it worth while, packs them in bran or sawdust, and takes them to the village store. A new and novel plan is in effect at this big farm. There are 2,000 hens in the laying department. The daily product of this immense flock is from 1,000 to 1,200 eggs. At intervals throughout the day the eggs are collected, the date stamped upon them, then they are wrapped nicely in tissue paper, packed neatly in boxes holding a dozen each, and the chances are that if biddy cackles before noon her egg will be broken that same evening by some cook as he prepares the six o'clock meal for the guests in a New York hotel.

Part of the business of the plant consists of supplying young ducks and chickens to summer hotels, clubs, high-class restaurants, steamship lines and market dealers who cater to the best trade of the big cities. These broilers command a high price. A pair of ducks ten weeks old sell in the market for $2.50. An Irishman has the reputation of raising the finest ducks that go into the eastern market. Pat came over from the old country as a stowaway, got a job on a duck ranch, made a study of the life and habits of the fowl, and now he is a recognized authority on the science of producing fine specimens. He knows all sorts of tricks about the business. For instance, just before he sends his birds to market, he put something in their food that makes their skins as yellow as butter. When these rich-looking fowls come into the market with Pat's little tin trademark sticking in their bills, the dealers always pay more than the market price for them. If Pat ever makes up his mind to go back to Ireland, he won't have to go as a stowaway.

Ducks are more difficult to raise than chickens, because they are so cowardly. The difference between the two is noticeable from the start. When a number of chicks are liberated from the incubators, they walk boldly out in the light and begin a critical survey of their surroundings. Ducklings will peep timidly out of the incubators, become alarmed at the strange sights their young eyes behold for the first time, and make a dash for the darkest corner available. It takes considerable coaxing to get them to venture out and make a start for themselves and, strange to say, they do not outgrow their fear. When a stranger enters their pen they rush pell mell to the opposite side and pile upon each other several feet deep. As a result of such a scare there will always be several dead ducks, and a number of crippled ones.

It is estimated that a duck loses in weight every time it is frightened, so it is a matter of good business to keep strangers away from their pens, and few visitors are allowed to go there. One of the best ways to get a flock of ducklings to venture out and forage for themselves, is to put a little chicken among them. They are quick to follow a leader, and when young Mr. Chicken, who is not afraid, leads off, the ducks are right after him. They improve their habits and get better manners from associating with the chickens, but they never outgrow their timidity. A light has ot be kept burning in their pens all night, and the keepers go through at regular intervals. If the ducklings are left alone in the dark, it is not long until the vivid imagination of one of them conjures up something at which to get scared. He will sound an alarm, and the panic which follows is something terrible. Ducks become very fond of the men who feed and care for them, but any other breathing thing causes them to go to pieces.

The science of raising poultry by the use of incubators and brooders has progressed to such an extent that there are more machine-made fowls than those who owe their existence to the watchful care of old biddy, their natural mother. One has a tendency to pity the shrinking little orphans when they stagger out of the incubators with barely enough strength to toddle along. They are a motherless lot of little waifs, who have to face life without the protection and sympathy of parental care, but they seem to get along first rate, and probably do not miss old biddy's attentions on account of never having know them.

When feeding time comes the keepers have a peculiar call which never fails to bring the tiny feathered beauties in swarms from every direction. The attendants also have an alarm call which is a sort of imitation of the whirring noise of a hawk's wings. In event of a storm coming up suddenly they can clear the yards in less time than it takes to tell it, by sounding this alarm, for which the little birds soon learn to be on the lookout. The natural enemy of the young chicks and ducklings is the rat, but ferrets are kept on the place, and the loss from the depredations of the rodent is small.

A Chance to Make Money

Dear Editor:

Since making my big hit in Mexican Mining property I got so many letters from people I know to be readers of your paper, that I ask you to publish this statement. If you and your wives wish to make money fast and sure invest in Mexico. Cecil Rhodes, mining king, says that "Mexican Mine investments are the safest in the world and the most profitable." Mexican laws will not permit that wildcat business that robs the people in the States. It is the richest mining district in the world. Any person can make money. A few dollars invested now will bring you thousands in a year. I invested $10 for a friend who is now getting $5 per month dividend. I have nothing to sell, and as I am traveling I have no chance to answer letters. The Pittsburg Oaxaca Mining Company, Block 550, Pittsburg, Pa., will give you full information regarding SAFE INVESTMENTS in Mexico. This firm is perfectly reliable. Through them I made $20,000 in less than a year with only a few dollars to start with. You don't have to go to Mexico. Ask them to send you samples of ore. Your old friend. JACK MARSTON.

SPLENDID APRIL TONIC

Noted Authority Says, "Anyone Can Mix This at Home"

This is known as "Blood Cleaning Time," especially among the older folks, who always take something during this month to clean the blood of impurities and build it up.

The following is the recipe as given by a well-known authority, and anyone can prepare it at home:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Get these simple ingredients from any good pharmacy and mix by shaking well in a bottle. The dose is one teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

Everybody should take something to help the blood, which becomes impoverished and almost sour after the winter season, especially those who are subject to Rheumatism, Catarrh, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

It is said that one week's use of this mixture will clear the skin of sores, pimples or boils.

This is sound, healthy advice, which will be appreciated by many readers.

PATTERSON FINE STANDS

Former Senator Will Have to Pay $1,000.

Washington, April 15.—The supreme court of the United States today dismissed the writ of error in the case of former United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado, in which the senator was fined $1,000 by the Colorado supreme court on the charge of contempt. The action has the practical effect of affirming the decision of the Colorado courts. The opinion in the case was delivered by Justice Holmes who said in effect that the court was without jurisdiction. Justice Harlan delivered a dissenting opinion. Justice Brewer also dissented from the decision, holding that the court was without jurisdiction.

The proceeding against Senator Patterson grew out of the Colorado supreme court's decisions in election cases following the acrimonious state campaign of 1904. The senator is the principal owner of the Denver Times and the Rocky Mountain News, both Denver daily papers, and the contempt proceeding was on account of strictures on those decisions published in the two papers, in which the charge was inferred to have been made that the court was subservient to the corporation interests of the state. When called upon to answer Mr. Patterson pleaded the truth of the allegations made by the papers. The court thereupon promptly imposed a fine of $1,000 on the charge of contempt with the alternative of paying or being imprisoned. Instead of doing either the senator prevailed upon Justice Brewer to issue a writ of error, bringing the case to the federal supreme court, with the result, as announced today, that he failed to secure release from the sentence.

ELECTION PLANS SATISFY

Magoon Wires Cuba Is Well Pleased.

Washington, April 13.—General Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs of the war department, today received a dispatch from Governor Magoon, of Cuba, saying that the plans for election in the island which were made by Secretary Taft, are satisfactory to everybody. The bureau of insular affairs has been ordered to urge Victor H. Olmsted, chief statistician of the department of agriculture, who is to have charge of the Cuban census, to leave for Cuba as soon as possible. Mr. Olmstead is now in Washington, and his plans are not fully known. He had charge of the census in Cuba in 1889.

FIRED ON HUNGARIANS

Party of Assassins Ambushed Ten Miners.

One Was Killed, One Fatally Hurt—No Clue to the Assailants.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 16.—While a party of ten Hungarians employed at the Redbird mine three miles north of here on the Ohio side were walking along a lonely road near the village of Rayland early today, they were fired upon by an ambushing party, fortified on a high bank overlooking the road. John Wysinki was shot dead and Sam Wysinki was fatally wounded. The others fled to Rayland and secured help, but when a posse reached the scene the assailants were gone.

There is no strike trouble at Redbird, it is said, but there is a strong prejudice among Americans against all foreigners in the neighborhood and it is believed race hatred caused the attack. It is said the Hungarians were molesting no one.

GILMAN MYSTERY UP AGAIN

Prosecutor Declares He Will Have Mother Arrested.

Dayton, O., April 16.—A second attempt to penetrate the mystery of the strangling of pretty Dona Gilman five months ago was announced when it was declared by former Prosecuting Attorney Charles P. Kumler that he would cause the rearrest of Mrs. Leah Gilman and of Collins Gilman, mother and brother of the girl.

The declaration that warrants would be sworn out for the arrest of the mother and brother of the girl followed Mr. Kumler's announcement that he had been retained to reopen the case which kept the city in a furore for weeks after the finding of the girl's body, bearing marks of a strangler's fingers, on a common near her home on November 20, 1906.

If the mother and brother of the pretty young employe of the cash register works are arrested as threatened by Mr. Kumler, it will bring them once more before a court.

After the half-wit, Dave Curtis, suspected of attacking the girl and dragging her to the shelter of the bushes, where her body was found three days after her disappearance, had faced investigation, only to be freed, the mother and brother were haled into Squire Wagner's court. They, too, were released. The investigation at that time included the examination of 243 witnesses, but no indictments were returned and the city accepted as settled the conclusion that mystery ever would shroud the killing of the girl.

Mr. Kumler declares he has found new evidence on which to base a request for a reopening of the case.

In the court house, however, officers of the county hint at spite work.

COLORADO LAND OPENING

Newspaper Men to Form Colony in Little Snake Valley.

Denver, Colo., April 16.—A colony of newspaper men is to be established in the Little Snake river valley, in Routt county, Colorado, where the state of Colorado will throw 50,000 acres of land, under the Little Snake river canal system, open for settlement, under the Carey act, this summer. This is not to be a Western Utopia or Rocky Mountain Helicon hall, but an up-to-date farming community, where each man will own his own farm and improvements, the only connection in which the community idea will prevail, if at all, being in regard to labor.

Under the Carey act, any citizen of the United States may select 160 acres, the price of land and perpetual water right in the canal system being fixed by the state at $25.50 per acre.

Warren R. Given, commissioner of colonization for the Routt County Development company, of Denver, which has taken options on forty selections of 160 acres each for his newspaper men friends. Mr. Given is a former newspaper man.

OHIO STUDENTS FOR TAFT

Club Organized at University of Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 12.—An idea originated by Ohio students in the University of Michigan took definite form yesterday in the organization of a club of Republican students to boom Secretary Taft for President. It is expected that similar clubs will be organized in other colleges. The Ann Arbor club starts with a membership of 100, the officers being as follows: President, John Passmore, Norwich, O.; vice president, J. W. McCandlass, Dayton; treasurer, T. V. Bird, Mount Valley, Iowa; secretary, D. H. Sibbett, Pennsylvania; assistant secretary, W. C. Keyes, Cincinnati.

HUGHES SIGNS THE BILL.

Albany, N. Y., April 12.—Governor Hughes last night signed the new law incorporating the names of Margaret Olivia Sage, Robert W. DeForest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Daniel C. Gilman, John M. Glenn, Helen Gould, Gertrude M. Rice and Louisa D. Schuyler, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves as the Russell Sage Foundation for the purpose of maintaining a fund and applying the income to the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States.

MORE AID NEEDED.

Washington, April 12.—The state department has received from Dr. Klopsch a copy of the following cablegram received by him from Shanghai:

"Shanghai, April 11.

"Relief work progressing at highest pressure. Four hundred thousand lives now sustained by foreign relief. Further aid indispensable until June. Officials and nobility co-operating satisfactorily.

"Editor North China News."

BLIZZARD IN WISCONSIN.

Snow and Cold Is General Throughout the West.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 13.—A blizzard is general throughout Wisconsin today. Green Bay reports a fall of ten inches of snow, equaling the record for April, 1904. Street car service and telephone and telegraph lines are hampered. Other northern points report considerable snow. Milwaukee experienced about half an inch of snowfall. Snow and cold were general throughout the west.

SAW BIG ICEBERGS.

New York, April 12.—Four huge icebergs, one of which resembled a church in general appearance with a lofty steeple-like pinnacle towering 300 feet above the surface of the sea, were sighted by the steamer Vaderland off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The Vaderland arrived heretoday from Antwerp and Dover over the north passage.

IGNAZ AUER DEAD.

Berlin, April 10.—Ignaz Auer, the well known socialist member of the Reichstag is dead. He was born April 19, 1846.

20 MILLIONS STARVING

Famine in Russia Terrible Beyond Belief.

$2,500,000 Urgently Needed, as Funds on Hand Are Nearly Gone.

London, April 10.—Dr. Kennard, commissioner of the Society of Friends, who was sent to investigate the Russian famine, writing from Samara, in the heart of the famine district, under date of April 3, appeals to the United States and Great Britain to promptly send help. He says:

"There are 20,000,000 people distributed in the southeastern provinces of Russia who, without aid, cannot live to see another harvest."

In Samara alone, the commissioner adds, thousands are dying and 750,000 are starving. Of the latter only 372,700 are getting relief, a dole of one meal in twenty-four hours.

As a meal is only two pounds of bread and a bowl of soup, this, according to the commissioner, means dying by degrees. Even this meagre dole in countless instances is divided among many mouths. There are only sufficient funds on hand to last until May 1, whereas money will be needed until the end of July, when the harvest will bring relief. The commissioner especially appeals for canned milk. He says there are 300,000 children in Samara province who have no milk and are forced to eat coarse bread made of acorns, powdered wood and cucumbers, resulting in thousands of deaths and much disease. In conclusion the commissioner appeals to the Anglo-Saxons for $2,500,000 to save "twenty millions of human beings who are dying lingering deaths from starvation."

STARVED FOR FIVE DAYS

Terrible Experience of Crew on Stricken Ship.

New York, April 15.—Among the passengers arriving here last night on the steamer Segurancia, from Santiago, Cuba, and Nassau, were six seamen of the British bark Trinidad. The Trinidad, a bark of 634 tons, left Santa Cruz on March 28 for New York, with a cargo of cedar and mahogany. On April 1 she ran into a hurricane, which continued for two days with terrific force. The vessel lost her masts and rudder and became unmanageable. The store room and cabin were flooded, all provisions were ruined, and for five days the crew had nothing to eat and no water to drink. They became completely exhausted and almost crazy from their sufferings.

On the fifth day they were picked up and taken to Nassau by a small sponging schooner. Captain Christensen and three of the crew are still at the hospital at Nassau, the others, in charge of Second Mate Randolph Quese, came to New York. Mate Quese said that when rescued they were chewing bits of lead to keep from drinking salt water.

COPPER SMELTER DEFENSE

Interesting Case Soon Up in Supreme Court.

Washington, April 13.—Attorney Martin Vogel, of counsel for the Tennessee Copper companies and other smelting companies located at Ducktown, Tenn., in the original case of the state of Georgia against these companies, which is expected to be soon decided by the supreme court of the United States, has filed a brief in which he denies the right of the state to bring the suit, and also declares broadly that no appreciable injury has been done. The suit was instituted to obtain an injunction restraining the companies from carrying on their operations because of the injury believed to have been done to surrounding vegetation across the Georgia line. The case has attracted much attention, as it is contended that the decision will have a direct bearing on the smelting of copper all over the United States. Referring to effect of an adverse decision on the community, Mr. Vogel says the country is naturally sterile and desolate, and adds:

"It is shown that the people, realizing the advantage of the high prices prevailing in the Ducktown district, have abandoned their farming lands or have given up their meagre agricultural pursuits and have moved themselves and their families into the Ducktown mining district. The pay roll of these defendants is shown to be approximately $1,000,000 per annum, all of which insures to the benefit of the immediate neighborhood. The proof shows that the supplies purchased by these mining companies exceed $1,000,000 per annum, that these supplies consist of wood, timber, various products of the immediate country and fuel such as coal and coke, which comes from the coal mining regions nearby."

CARRIE WOULDN'T MARRY

Tells a Suitor She's Wedded to Her Work.

Washington, April 13.—Mrs. Carrie A. Nation has had an offer of marriage from a civil war veteran living in Virginia, and in the current issue of her newspaper, the Hatchet, she thus tells why she has declined it:

"Lonely and despondent at times because he hasn't a wife, Thomas Flanagan, of Virginia, wants to marry. And he sings his song of 'Can't You See I'm Lonely?' to Mrs. Carrie A. Nation. She received the letter of proposal from her ardent admirer on Friday, and he wants an early answer, so he can arrange his affairs.

"But he will receive the marble heart. He will get the frigid mitt. Mrs. Nation says she is wedded to her work and that she can't wed a man.

"In his letter, Flanagan says he is a government pensioner at $12 a month and has $275 in the bank, together with a house and some land. His wife died some time ago, and ever since he has been lonely, and at times despondent."

STRENGTH

Without Overloading the Stomach.

The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day, as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand.

He can't be alert, with a heavy, fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A Calif. business man tried to find some food combination that would not overload the stomach in the morning, but that would produce energy.

He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments.

"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts.

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

"I find four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with one of sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, make a delicious morning meal, which invogorates me for the day's business." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

URIC ACID GRAVEL

Is Caused by the Kidneys Being Unable To Carry the Poisonous Waste Matters Out of the Blood.

Trial Bottle of the World's Greatest Kidney Cure Sent Absolutely Free to Every Reader of The Blade Who Suffers From Kidney, Liver Bladder or Blood Diseases.

The urine of persons suffering from uric acid or gravel is generally scanty, and after it has stood a while, a reddish sediment like brick dust forms in it. In advanced stages the uric acid sometimes appears as fine sand, or large crystals.

Those who pass gravel in any considerable quantity are usually troubled with inflammation of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs, sour stomach, indigestion, heartburn, gout and rheumatism.

Anyone desiring to know the proper method of testing the kidneys should write at once to the Warner Safe Cure Co. for free doctor's advice or consultation. A descriptive medical booklet will also be sent to anyone writing for it.

CURED BY WARNER'S SAFE CURE

"I have used Safe Cure for chills caused by uric acid poison in my system and I have been perfectly cured. It has done for me what I have never known any other medicine to do. It cures people in the South who suffer much from malaria which always affects the kidneys. If all the doctors would prescribe Safe Cure Instead of quinine for cases of malaria there would be less bad aftereffects, as quinine does not remove the disease germs from the system like Safe Cure. I take 'Safe Pills' when I need a gentle laxative."—Mrs. M. E. DEAN, Treas. Lotus Club, Chattanooga, Tenn.

When the kidneys are diseased the uric acid is not carried off, and this causes Gout, Lumbago, Rheumatism of the Joints, Rheumatism of the Muscles, Rheumatism of the Heart, Rheumatism everywhere.

In Bright's disease the bowels are often constipated and the liver torpid. Warner's Safe Pills quickly relieve this condition, and no ill aftereffect is experienced.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is put up in two sizes and is sold by all druggists, or direct, at 50 CENTS and $1.00 A BOTTLE. Refuse substitutes containing harmful drugs which injure the system.

Trial Bottle Free To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood that WARNER'S SAFE CURE will absolutely cure, a trial bottle will be sent FREE of charge, postpaid, to anyone who will write WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in The Toledo Blade.

The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed by the publisher. Our doctors will also send medical booklet describing causes, symptoms and treatment of all diseases of the kidneys, bladder and blood, and many convincing testimonials free.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
PERFECTLY REMOVED.
I have a safe and positively SURE way to take hairs off face, neck, arms, etc., FOREVER. I HAVE THE TRUE SECRET. Write for information. I send it sealed. FREE. Address HELEN CIO. DOUGLAS, 20 E. 22 St. New York

BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY worth $8,000 cash, will also inherit twelve thousand more, wishes to meet young or middle aged man with view to matrimony. (Poverty no objection.) Address Miss Hart, Dept. 408, 54 Wabash, Chicago.

MIDDLE AGE, FINE LOOKING business man would like to meet lady with view to matrimony; his income is $10,000 per year, enough for both. No objection poor maiden or widow. Address Mr. H., Room 412, Ceylon Bldg., Chicago.

CONSTABLES (1907) will please send their name and address, giving city, town and state wherein elected and qualified, to League of American Constables, Home office, Ludington, Mich. Look Box 671. (Organized to Detect, Protect and Collect.)

ECZEMA

CAN BE CURED. My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it and FREE SAMPLE proves it. STOPS THE ITCHING and cures to stay. WRITE NOW—TODAY.

DR. T. B. CANNADAY, SEDALIA, MO.

EVERYTHING FOR FOOD.

Chinese Stripped of All to Keep From Starving.

Free Supplies Have to Be Refused Those Who Have Any Property.

Shanghai, April 16.—Investigation shows that the plans of the famine relief committee are admirable. There has been no leakage of the funds administered by foreigners. A house to house inspection has resulted in 90,000 families, totaling 500,000 famine sufferers, being enrolled by the committee, which is attempting to provide food for them until the harvest. Additions to the list of families will be made only when the funds available justify it. Three kinds of relief tickets are issued; first, free food tickets, which are not issued unless the family has absolutely no money, food or pawnable articles and its members are too weak to work; second, where they are physically able, one member of each destitute family is given work which is paid for in food; third, the Chinese government is paying to some families one

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

Sunday.

Has sorrow knocked at your door?
Has circumstance foiled your wishes?
Still there is life to be lived, the road of fortitude to be followed. Wait not till you are in happier mood, but set forward at once. Perchance then the happier mood will follow you. Even if not, there is still the satisfaction that you have done your part.

Monday.

Good, once put in action or in thought,
Like a strong oak, doth from its boughs shed down
The ripe germs of a forest.

Tuesday.

Don't fear too much the enemy you make by saying "No," nor trust too much the friend you make by saying "Yes."

Wednesday.

The time to use truth and principle is now. Life has three phases. It was, it is, and it will be. But we are concerned with only one of these. Life is. What it was is a part of the dead past. What it will be depends on what it is! Hence the importance of the present.

Thursday.

Let the winds and waves of adversity blow and dash around you if they will but keep on the path of rectitude, and you will be as firm as a rock. Plant yourself upon principle, and bid defiance to misfortune.

Friday.

Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts to be permanently useful, must be uniformly joyous—a spirit of sunshine—graceful from very gladness—beautiful because bright.

Saturday.

World is doin' mighty well,
An' I recon she'd do better
Ef day by day
We'd clear the way,
An' only let her!

INSTITUTE FOR FARMERS' WIVES

There is a national movement on foot for the establishment of institutes for farmers' wives. In the work done for the cause of agriculture, none is of more value or importance than that carried on by the farmers' institutes, where information is obtained regarding the latest methods of practical and successful farming, and the results of the scientific study made in laboratories and experiment stations are discussed. Aside from the knowledge thus diffused to the increase of the moneymaking power of the farm, these congresses of farmers, form a meeting place where friends may come together and new acquaintances be formed, all of which is enlivening and profitable.

The movement on foot aims to bring to the wives of farmers these same advantages. Without a farmer's wife upon it, no farm is really a success. The home is the heart of the farm and the real head of the home is the wife and mother who presides over it. If she is not fitted to manage the home wisely, she is a handicap on the man who is struggling with the problems of his work, and she acts as a drag upon him rather than an assisting partner. Lack of knowledge on the part of the woman is frequently the cause which such a condition exists, and it is the purpose of the proposed institutes to remove this lack, and to act as an educative factor in other directions. In explanation of this important enterprise, the following is taken from a recent number of the Metropolitan and Rural Home.

In these days of progressive farming the farmer studies how to give a balanced ration to his cow that shall bring the best returns possible from that cow. It is just as necessary for the farmer's wife to know how to give a balanced ration to the men who work on the place and to the growing children of the household. But the fact that "man does not live by bread alone" is to be recognized when we turn to the consideration of the questions that perplex us in every department of life. It is the woman in the home who most has in her hands the providing of mental and moral food, just as she provides what is to nourish the bodies of those who are her principal care. The things that give the higher outlook to the world of the home are the ones that lie most with the woman who presides over the household to provide, and she does this directly or indirectly according to the limits of her actual knowledge or of her intuitive power to provide this finer food for her family.

Modern educators recognize that education does not stop with the school days, leaving the boy or girl at the threshold of manhood or womanhood with nothing more provided to satisfy the higher needs or to give further information along practical lines. It happens that New York state has always been one of the leaders in educational matters. In New York City the board of education sees the needs of grown persons in this line so clearly that it has for sixteen years been providing evening lectures for the men and women of the city who are past school age. These lectures are designed to instruct and to educate first of all, and incidentally to entertain these grown students by presenting to them the best literature and music in a popular and attractive form. This sort of education for grown-ups has been a brilliant success in the city. Why not in the country also? The lectures at the farmers' institutes educate the men who attend them along agricultural lines. It is now proposed to extend this idea of education for grown-ups in the country and give to the women on the farms the things they need for themselves and their families just as much as the men need instruction along the supposedly more practical lines of work in the pursuit of agriculture as a profession.

Institutes for farmers' wives have already been tried in the state of New York, and with so much interest to those who attended them that there is a vigorous demand from many more parts of the state than the five places where the experiment has been made for institutes to be held in their neighborhoods. New York in this matter was following the example of Canada, which for the past eight years has been giving liberally toward the support of institutes for farmers' wives. In Ontario alone over five hundred institutes have been held. The deputy minister of agriculture in that province has made this statement: "No money ever expended by the Canadian government has ever brought such rich returns as that spent on women's institutes. When you educate the mothers you have educated the children."

The women of the state of New York have been feeling the need for some educational work that would satisfy their desires. The Hon. F. E. Dawley, director of Farmers' Institutes for the state of New York, continually receives letters requesting that help be extended to the women of the state in some such way as that given to the men by means of the farmers' institutes. The demand for women's institutes is very evident, and the fact of the success of these that have already been tried will soon, through the generous appropriation that is sure to come for the purpose, lead to the establishment of institutes in sufficient number to satisfy the needs of every woman in the state.

What is good for one state in the Union must be good for all of them. And the movement is taking such definite steps that at the annual meeting recently of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers a committee was appointed on women's institutes. This means that now efforts will be made to extend the work of women's institutes throughout the United States. Mr. John Hamilton, who is our farmers' institute specialist at Washington, is eager to have the work of women's institutes extended in every direction, and it was his desire that the committee mentioned should formulate some plan whereby the whole country could get the benefit of the work. It is proposed to ask the interest and co-operation of the National Organization of Farmers, the Grange and other active bodies interested in agricultural work, and to make all effort possible to secure from the various state legislatures appropriations which will be ample enough to carry on the work to the greatest advantage of those who need it most. It is impossible to estimate the influence of the women's institutes such as are planned when the women on the farms of the country receive from them the advantage of every modern device for the betterment of home conditions, from the teaching of food preparation for the table to the development of taste in art matters. That the women of the farms are eager for these things is proved by the success of the five institutes that have already been held in New York state.

The Cozy Corner

A WORD OF COMFORT TO THE SHUT-INS.

"And the Lord shut him in." Gen. 7:16.

Oh, the depths of God's wonderful mercy
Which to fathom we ne'er can begin,
And our hearts are oft filled with rebellion,
While He kindly is shutting us in.

For many a Noah, God has fashioned an Ark
And kindly from danger shut in,
When without were temptations they could not withstand
But would sink in the turmoil and din.

Ah, yes there are many afflicted, who may
Be by sickness and sorrow shut in,
But to them may come Angels with silvery feet
And the veil of their future grow thin.

Let us trust the dear Lord whatever betide,
Though our life be as one that's shut in,
For He calmeth the tempest and stilleth the storm
And the Comforter reigneth within.

—Mrs. R. H. Carver.

HOMEMADE FURNITURE.

Concerning the paragraph in the house furnishing column of The Blade of February 21, on barrel chairs, etc., I would like to say a word, having been personally acquainted with such for thirty-five years, and having found them very useful.

The barrel chair in this case, was made after instructions given in a first class building book. Some homemade lounges were also constructed at that time. They were covered with inexpensive chintz and made a pleasant, cozy room, when regular furniture was not to be had and it was necessary for the health of two members of the family that they have comforts of this kind. When the survivor of the two, and I, came up to the mountains, the barrel chair came with us and has been a source of great comfort for the invalid—being a veritable easy chair.

The box bedroom furniture was covered with old white cotton, which lasted for years. The only cretonne used was when the chair was re-covered with an old window curtain, and as it was put on perfectly plain not much cloth was required. There was never an inch of lace or ribbon bought, or any dainty nonsense of any sort used, but the rooms seemed to be a matter of surprise to those who saw them. Rocking chairs are plenty in the house now, but the barrel is still allowed houseroom.

Of course regular furniture is plenty and cheap these days, but in case of the necessity for a makeshift it can be made effectively with almost, if not quite, no expense.—"Seven X."

AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

Mrs. M. F. C. sends the following recipe which she originated. She calls it Rice Eggs:

Cook until tender, one-third of a cupful of rice and a teaspoonful of salt, in one pint of milk. Remove from the fire and when cool enough to handle have ready prepared the firm meat of two oranges cut in small pieces, saving the juice of the oranges for the sauce. Take a teaspoonful of the cut orange and place it on some of the rice and mould it into the shape of an egg. This can be done more perfectly if an egg shell is used and the rice and orange packed in it; when cold the shells can be removed and the eggs will be perfect in shape, though personally I prefer the moulding by hand. I make as a sauce for these a custard with the yolks of two eggs, a teacupful of sugar, a spoonful each of butter and flour, and the juice of two oranges. Place the sauce in the dish first then put the rice eggs in carefully and serve very cold.

Will Mrs. M. F. C. please state whether there is any cooking of the sauce, or if any milk is to be used in making the custard? The recipe is given exactly as sent.—Ed.

COTTAGE CHEESE

In answer to the request to send to the Cozy Corner something about different ways of housekeeping, cooking, etc., I send my way of making cottage cheese. Instead of putting the pan on the back of the stove, which so often makes the cheese tough and tasteless from even cooking, after the milk has become thick and quite firmly set, I pass a knife through it, cutting the curd into inch, or half-inch squares to release the whey. Then pour in slowly and carefully, enough hot water to bring the whey a little above blood heat; not hot, for that cooks it too much. Move it gently with a spoon to insure even warming all through. Fifteen minutes will cook it sufficiently. Drain off the whey in a colander and press out with a spoon any that remains. Salt and butter to your liking, then pack away dry and for use, thin it with sour cream.—A Housekeeper.

A WORD OF THANKS.

I have been a silent listener for awhile and wish now to thank each and all who so kindly contributed their healing words of balm to my bleeding heart. Every word will be an added star to your crown.

I watch for The Blade each week as I would for a letter from a dear friend. The first page I turn to is the Household and scan its contents for words of comfort.

My dear old father presented me with a year's subscription to The Blade, a gift I appreciate very much. Again I thank you all for your kind words.—"A Broken Hearted Mother."

WAY DOWN IN GEORGIA.

The following suggestion was intended for an Easter trinket, but as it is a pretty idea for any time of year we will pass it on for the good it may be to others. Says the writer of the letter:

A friend was preparing for an Easter party for her twelve-year-old daughter. She wanted a receptacle for a little rhyme, which when drawn by one of the guests should prove to be her fortune. I said I would make some little pockets for her, so we began at once to save our egg shells. We were careful to break the eggs with quite a large opening at the side. Before the egg was dry we placed a narrow ribbon at each end of the opening to hang it up by, then when it was dry I placed a little ruffle of crepe paper on the inside of the opening, using library paste. The ruffle was about three-fourths of an inch wide, and when the little pocket was finished it was a thing of beauty admired by everybody who saw it.

I enjoy the Household page of The Blade greatly. The article on the habit of nagging is timely. I wonder that more children are not utterly ruined by the perpetual, "Don't, Johnny."

I have not been reading The Blade very long so am behind the times, but then what can you expect from one who lives way down in Georgia? Never mind, we are having strawberries, the most exquisite roses, Marechal Neil and dozens of other varieties just as pretty, and the mercury way up in the nineties for a few days.—"Beulah."

Aunty Gray Top's letter was published. Correspondents are always welcome to the Cozy Corner.

A USEFUL LITTLE BED.

For a boy baby who recently came into the world and was welcomed with rejoicing a little bed that was as practical as it was pretty was made entirely by his grandmother, who had used the same sort of a bed for her own babies.

First she took a good-sized clothes basket made of the soft wide splints, but with firm edges. This was covered entirely with light blue paper cambric; over this she put white dotted muslin, with a frill hanging over the outside, and held close by a blue satin ribbon going all around the basket and tying in a bow at the side.

A large soft pillow of fine curled hair was used for the mattress. This she picked over with great care, made a pretty little tick of blue and white striped wash goods, and fitted the mattress into the basket.

The tiny sheets were hemmed by hand, and the soft little white blankets bound with blue satin ribbon. There was also a blue and white knitted spread and a soft comforter.

The handles of the basket were left free and bound closely with blue satin ribbon. Thus the little bed can be picked up and carried anywhere without a bit of trouble.

Sauce for Cold Meat.

One cupful each of tomatoes, onions and green peppers prepared and chopped together; add salt and olive oil enough to moisten and serve with cold meat or fish. For any one who likes hot things to eat this will fill the bill exactly.

Rice Flour Waffles.

To the beaten yolks of two eggs add two cupfuls of milk, a pinch of salt, half a cupful of rice flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and enough common flour to make a thin batter. The last thing, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and cook immediately. Serve with melted maple sugar.

Nut Bread.

Put two cupfuls of milk, two cupfuls of water, one large spoonful of lard and one teaspoonful of salt in a saucepan and let it come to the boiling point, then remove, and when cool enough so you can bear your finger in it, add three and a half cupfuls of flour and beat for ten minutes; dissolve one cake of yeast in warm water and stir into the batter. Cover and let it stand until very light, then add one cupful of coarsely chopped English walnuts, or any preferred nuts, and five cupfuls fo white wheat flour, or, if necessary, more, so as to make a soft dough. Place this in a warm place until it has risen to twice its bulk, then mix in three loaves; let it rise again until double and bake in a moderate oven for an hour. If peanuts or hickory nut meats are used, the cup should not be quite filled.

Frozen Pudding.

Make a rich, boiled custard and to a quart of this add two tablespoonfuls of melted chocolate, one teaspoonful macaroon crumbs and a half pint of mixed fruit—raisins, candied ginger and cherries a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon and one of vanilla extract. Pour into a mold and freeze. When served unmold on to a chilled plate and served with whipped cream.

In buying fresh meat you will have a better piece of steak if you buy a large one, but in many families this will be too much for one meal. If so, press what is not cooked into shape, cover it well with a piece of waxed paper, and put it in the coolest place to be found. When used the next day it will be found as fresh and bright as it was at first. In summer, if you have not a plentiful supply of ice, wrap the meat in the waxed paper to keep out the air and the dust, and lay it in a box containing charcoal which will keep it sweet.

The Maoris of New Zealand

The Maoris are in many respects the most remarkable savages with whom the white man has come in contact. Fifty years ago cannibalistic feasts, at which the flesh of their fallen enemies was served, were not uncommon. Today several members of their race are members of the New Zealand parliament, and Maori women, as well as the white women of New Zealand, exercise the right to vote.

When the English first occupied the islands, in the early part of the nineteenth century, it is estimated that there were about 100,000 Maoris in New Zealand. They were divided into tribes, each tribe having its own unwritten laws regarding land, cultivatiton, and other social matters. The tribes were constantly fighting. The English found that they had a genius for war, showing unusual ability in building, fortifying and defending stockades, and they experienced considerable difficulty in subduing them. The Maoris were also skilled in several arts: They tilled the soil with great care; as carvers and decorators they were unrivaled in the Oceanic world, and they displayed great originality in the design and perfection in the execution of rock paintings, and in carving the ornamental figures of their dwellings, their boats and sacred inclosures. Many of these objects are carefully preserved in museums.

But the Maoris were also noted for their remarkable tattooing, which was designed to clothe as well as decorate the body. The Maori artist knew how to give endless variety to the curves of his drawings; the natural furrows, the movements of the countenance, the play of muscles—everything was made to enhance the charm of the design; and a hale young man certainly presented a fine sight, draped only in this delicate network of blue lines on the ruddy brown of his skin. Whoever refused to undergo the protracted tortures of tattooing required at every important event of his life was regarded as a person by his own consent foredoomed to slavery. The men were actually depilated in order to increase the surface to be covered with ornamental tattooing, while for young women the operation was limited to the lips, whence the term Blue lips applied to them by the English.

There are about 35,000 Maoris left.

A MAORI MOTHER AND CHILD.

These have retired to the northern provinces of New Zealand, where certain "reservations" have been set apart as their exclusive property. Schools have been established which the Maori children attend regularly. It is said that such of them as continue into the higher branches of learning are worthy rivals of white students. Some of the Maoris have become large landed proprietors; they are proud of their right to vote, and especially of the fact that their women were given this privilege at the same time that it was given to the white women of New Zealand, in 1893.—The National Geographic Magazine.

READING OF VARIED INTEREST

Our Neighborhood Nuisance.

There's a mischievous puppy that digs my flowers
As fast as I set them out;
When his owner appears he cries and cowers
Till punishment is put to rout.

He's a neighborhood nuisance that everyone kicks,
When he chews up the wash on the line;
But I love and pet him, in spite of his tricks,
For this bad little puppy is mine!

—Emma C. Dowd in Good Housekeeping.

Of Much Love.

Once upon a time there was a man who fell in love with a woman.

And they were married.

After a while the bills came in and the man sat around and thought about them. Then he went to his wife and said: "Dearie, can't you go a little slow?"

And his wife replied: "Alas! I never learned how. I fear that I am naturally extravagant. I don't mean to be, but I am. Tell me that you love me."

"I love you," replied the man.

After a while the stork paid a friendly visit. When the excitement was over and things quieted down, the man took note of certain things that were happening. The servants wouldn't stay. The baby was either overfed or underfed. The spirit of Harmony had slipped out. And the man sat around and thought about it some more. Then he went to his wife and said: "Dearie, there's something wrong with our domestic economy. Things ought to be different. The house isn't run right. Things are not done calmly or systematically. Can't you—"

His wife shook her head.

"I don't know how," she replied. "I never had much order. I can't help it, but—do you love me?"

"I love you more and more," replied the man.

And after another while the woman grew to be an invalid. She refused to take care of herself, and became morose, irritable and incapable of doing much of anything.

And one day, as the man sat and thought, she came to him and said:

"Dearest, I have been a failure. I'm thoroughly incompetent. I haven't done what I should have done. I have been lamentably weak. Aren't you, honestly now, sorry that you married me?"

"No," said the man.

"But I am a failure. You ought to be sorry. Why aren't you sorry?"

And the man smiled as he replied. "Because, sweetheart, if I hadn't married you I never could have loved you as much as I do now."—Tom Masson in The Reader.

Origin of Nursery Rhymes.

Slang phrases, in course of time, become absorbed into the vernacular, just in the same way that nonsense rhymes and nursery verses become institutions. Take the following examples. The famous lines

"Mother, may I go out to swim?
Yes, my darling daughter,
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,
And don't go near the water"

are at least 1,300 years old, being found in a book of jests of the sixth century, compiled by Hierocles.

"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall," etc., has come down to us from the days of King John. "The Babes in the Wood" dates from the fifteenth century, being founded upon facts, an old house near Wayland Wood, Norfolk, having the whole story in carvings on a mantelpiece. "Little Jack Horner," "Little Miss Muffett," "Old Mother Hubbard," "Mother Goose" and "Goosey, Goosey, Gander" are each traceable to the sixteenth century.

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, where have you been?" belongs to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. "Three Blind Mice" first appeared in a music book dated 1609. "A Froggie Would a-Wooing Go" was licensed to be sung as far back as 1650. "Boys and Girls, Come Out to Play" and "Lucy Locket Lost Her Pocket" both hail from the period of Charles II. And last of all, "Cinderella," "Jack the Giant Killer," "Bluebeard" and "Tom Thumb" were published by their author, Charles Perrault, in the year 1697.

Hawthorne and Mrs. Stowe.

An old Boston proof-reader who read from manuscript Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and other noted novels, says: "I had much to do with Mrs. Stowe's and Hawthorne's manuscript in their later novels. Mrs. Stowe's was handsome, plain, and apparently dashed off with vigor; Hawthorne's carefully and closely written in every part, and without interlineation. Mrs. Stowe was not careful, and though she did not interlineate a great deal, it was no uncommon thing to find inaccuracies in her writing. I worked hard to help her make her negro dialect consistent one place with another. Hawthorne was the most remarkable writer I ever knew in one respect. There is not an italicized word in his works, from one end to the other. His style is so perfect that he seems never to have felt the need of any emphasizing except what itself furnished."

The Smell of the Dawn.

Those who are up and out early in the morning get the benefit of extraordinary good odors—according to Farmer David Grayson in The American Magazine.

"Of all hours of the day there is none like the early morning for downright good odors—the morning before eating. Fresh from sleep and unclogged with food a man's senses cut like knives. The whole world comes in upon him. A still morning is best, for the mists and the moisture seem to retain the odors which they have distilled through the night. Upon a breezy morning one is likely to get a single predominant odor as of clover when the wind blows across a hay field or of apple blossoms when the wind comes through the orchard, but upon a perfectly still morning, it is wonderful how the odors arrange themselves in upright strata, so that one walking passes through them as from room to room in a marvelous temple of fragrance."

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Surely this is a red-letter day in the M. G. R., for we have more than one of our long absent members. We must excuse their absence because it is unavoidable in every instance, but we shall always rejoice when they can come.

"Just before the anniversary party of 'Addie' and 'Scarlet Wing'—which I had hoped to attend—I fell and both broke and dislocated my wrist, which effectually prevented my going, as we were to go via the 'letter route.' Soon after that one of my eyes refused to do anything but ache, and has had to be covered with a bandage ever since. With the exception of the time spent in the hospital for treatment, I have been at home and not able to visit with the M. G. R. as often as I would have liked.

"But whenever Miss Prudence asks for the opinions of her girls and boys on any particular subject, my debt of gratitude for our organization impels me to make special effort to respond to her wishes. I do not think there is anything morally wrong in a girl's writing the first letter in a correspondence with one of the opposite sex, when she hopes it may result in an agreeable, friendly correspondence. I can also understand how such an act may be not only perfectly proper, but wholly justifiable. Generally speaking, however, I agree with Miss Prudence that the most satisfactory way is for the request for correspondence to come from the man. One can never certainly tell into whose hands a letter may fall, or know the conditions which may arise from a correspondence with a stranger, and I am perfectly sure there will be less risk of unpleasant memories for the girl if she does not take the initiative.

Why do you not write to the M. G. R., "Mylrea?" I have often wondered if you did go to North Dakota. Where is the "Moorland Princess" in whom we were so interested, and "Unicett!" knows how we all rejoice to hear from her, and why does she not give us the opportunity oftener?

For "Capt. Nemo," and all others into whose lives have come losses and pain may I copy these words from my Phillipps Brooks Calendar:

"To work, to help and to be helpful; to learn sympathy through suffering, to learn faith by perplexity, to reach truth through wonder, behold!—this is what it is to prosper; this is what it is to live."—"Coralyn," Wisconsin.

And on the other side of the correspondence question we have this from one of our senior members:

On the ground of senior membership please allow me the floor for a moment in regard to the proposed discussion of the M. G. R. girls soliciting correspondence from the young men who are members.

I believe that every person, regardless of sex, is a free moral agent, and should choose their friends and correspondents on an equal footing. Women have invaded the professions of men with marked success, unquestioned by any sense of propriety, and so displaced the old pagan conception of her inferiority.

It is not my purpose to enter into this discussion, nor ask for further space in voicing my opinion, but, on general principles, I am deeply interested, and shall wait eagerly for one logical reason why the girls should not solicit congenial acquaintance by correspondence or otherwise.

Neither am I soliciting correspondence; I am not yet a hundred years old, but am past sweet sixteen, and my policy in life is pretty well settled, and this is only an appeal to the M. G. R. girls to stand by their sex and emancipate themselves and those to follow from the preconceived opinions of pagan barbarism in its last efforts to hold them in subjection. And in the hot shot that will soon be hurled into the ranks of the alleged lords of creation rest assured that you will have one loyal standard bearer in old "Jake Pennemite."

"New England Girl" grows reminiscent—a new phase of her abundant personality:

I have been thinking for the past three months that it was about time I paid my "annual dues" to the M. G. R., and a letter in a recent number of The Blade decided me to send them. The letter carried me back a few years to the time when I was teaching school in another town. There was in that town a young man who had a very high opinion of himself, and thought everyone else must be similarly impressed with his importance, especially the young ladies.

He was often heard to boast that there wasn't a girl in that town but would be glad to marry him if he only said the word. I often wished he could have heard the opinions the girls expressed of him, for in truth there was not one who would have taken him had he proposed to her a thousand times. They could not help watching him whenever he appeared in public, for, because of his conceit, he did such ridiculous things—a polite expression for another phrase—and the girls did not like to lose any of the fun. The young man noticed every glance cast in his direction, but mistook their curiosity for admiration.

Strange as it may seem, he never seemed to notice how quickly they dispersed, or were seized with the headache or other complaints, whenever he approached them to secure a partner in some game.

And there are others affected in the same way.—"New England Girl."

HELPFUL HINTS

The shirt waist still holds favor with all who admire an easy and, at the same time, a stylish garment. This year the waists show much hand embroidery in cut work and solid stitches. Flower designs are most popular and this is done with colored wash silks in the natural colors of the flowers, or in solid white.

Russian, cluny and coarse torchon laces are also used extensively on waists with the cloth cut away from under the lace. The nicest waists of this kind have the linen buttonholed in tiny scallops where the insertion is placed, and the embroidery shows on the right side over the edge of the lace. In other waists the linen is simply overcast with fine stitches and the lace laid over it.

Turnover collars and cuffs of embroidery are worn on coats and jackets. These are usually made of linen with hand embroidery on the edges and are easily laundered. They are also made of pique and other wash materials.

When using a typewriter, words in any color may be inserted by having strips of colored carbon paper handy, and placing these slips over the ordinary ribbon used, where you want the colored words. It takes but a moment to make the change, on and off, and gives the same effect as if a new ribbon was substituted.

In cleaning copper ware use, instead of salt and vinegar, as is common, spirits of turpentine. This will prevent the copper from tarnishing as it soon does after the vinegar is used.

Plant mustard, lettuce and radishes under trees. They will be almost full size before the leaves on the trees are large enough to shade them too much.

To make the children's luncheon more attractive, cut the bread in rounds with a biscuit cutter—having the slices thin—and spread them with syrup and they will be—to all intents—the nicest kind of "pancakes." Cut the slices in triangles and spread with any preserve and the children will have "pie" of which they can have as many pieces as they like, with no bad after effects.

Sweet peas will grow better when planted in rows running from north to south than if the rows are from east to west. Try it this spring and see for yourself.

A most delightful boundary fence can be made by planting a row of the common iris, or any early blooming flowers. On one side of this plant a row of pink and white peonies and on the other side some flower that will come in blossom a little later. The iris fence will be a thing of beauty soon after the snow is gone, then the peonies will take their place, and later, the other flowers will be ready.

Banner Puzzlers

For Feb.

New Work.....Gay
Solutions.....Gay

TAKE NOTICE.

To avoid delay and confusion, all letters intended for the Wonder Column should be addressed thus: The Weekly Blade, Toledo, O., in the center of the envelope, with O. W. C. placed in the lower left hand corner. Kindly take notice of this and act accordingly.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an English poet, born in London October 29, 1796. Though but 25 years old when he died, his name stands in the front rank of English poets. He was educated at Enfield and was intended for the medical profession, but his hands were too unsteady and his health too uncertain to take up so arduous a calling. At the age of 22 his first volume of poems was published, but this was so roughly handled and so severely criticised that many think it hastened the poet's death; later, those who were so quick to censure were eager to praise. One of his later and most noted poems is called as melodious as any part of the "Faery Queen." Being in frail health, he set out for Rome with an artist friend, hoping to regain his strength, but it was too late, and on February 22, 1821, he died. Just before his death he remarked that he "felt the daisies growing over him." He is buried in Rome, and on his tombstone is a curious epitaph written by himself.

Gay.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man bought three horses and a saddle for $220. If he puts the saddle on the first horse, they cost as much as the other two horses; if he puts the saddle on the second horse, they cost twice as much as the first and third; and if he puts the saddle on the third horse, they cost three times as much as the first and second. Find the cost of each.

F. W. A.

3.—SQUARE WORD.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—Gain in money or goods.
2.—Concord; agreement.
3.—The eyelids.
4.—To bluster.
5.—Growing out.

HAWKEYE.

4.—DECAPITATIONS.

Behead and curtail "sharp" and leave to make an incision.

Behead and curtail to take by theft and leave a beverage.

Behead and curtail an apartment for women and leave the plural form of the verb "to be."

Letters taken away give the names of two American trees.

E. SUGDEN.

5.—QUERY.

What forces went into the revolutionary war "with calico frocks and fowling-pieces?" ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"For thick the emerald blades will grow,
When first the March winds melt the snow;
And to the sleeping flowers below,
The early bluebirds sing."

SALOME.

Answers to Puzzles of April 4.

1.—Henry Kirke White.
2.—45.95 in. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming diamond: Across: Tame, text, tied, twig. Down: T, at, met, exit, tew, di, G.
4.—In-timate, in-visible, in-sufficient, in-ebriate, in-tercept, in-vincible, incarcerate, in-combustible, in-somnia, in-carnate.
5.—William Pitt said at the time of the revolution: "I rejoice that America has resisted."
6.—Lowell wrote: "Not failure, but low aim, is crime."

Chat.

The solution sent by W. L. Mower to his problem answered today is this: A gallon of water contains 231 cu. in. or 2,310 for 10 gallons. The area of the base of the tube is eight-squared, multiplied by .7854 equals 50.2656 sq. in., which are contained in 2,310 45.95 times, the third dimension, or depth of filling.

The 'Cademy class today consisted of S. S. Connor, Geo. Vore, Mrs. H. Larned, J. K. Farrar, Horace and R. A. Lee.

George Wilson's problem of March 28 attracted general attention, and excellent solutions with diagrams have been received, the best being the one sent by Geo. Vore, Horace and R. A. Lee.

S. S. Connor, a new boy, did not quite catch the author's meaning, the Mistress thinks, and she hopes this failure will not prevent him from coming again very soon.

J. K. Farrar sent a neat diagram of the "circular field" problem of March 21. He is assured that solutions and answers were very much in order, and the Mistress will be glad to see him often.

Horace, the "square" was certainly "cute." You are a very promising pupil.

Mrs. H. Larned, initials are not of so much account, so long as you get the last name right.

Geo. Vore, your mistakes are like angels' visits, "few and far between."

R. A. Lee, the new work was very welcome, and will be used in due time.

MY PA AND I

My pa he didn't go down-town
Last evening after tea,
But got a book an' settled down
As comf'y as could be.
I'll tell you I was awful glad
To have my pa about!
To answer all the things I had
Been tryin' to find out.

And so I asked him why the world
Was round, instead of square?
And why the piggies' tails are curled?
And why don't fish breathe air?
And why the moon don't hit a star?
And why the dark is black?
And just how many birds there are?
And will the wind come back?

And why does water stay in wells?
And why do June-bugs hum?
And what's the roar I hear in shells?
And when will Christmas come?
And why the grass is always green,
Instead of sometimes blue?
And why a bean will grow a bean,
And not an apple, too?

And why a horse can't learn to moo?
And why a cow can't neigh?
And do the fairies live on dew?
And what makes hair grow gray?
And then my pa got up, an', gee!
The awful words he said!
I hadn't done a thing, but he
Jes' sent me off to bed.

The Story of a Sparrow

"A bundle of hay thrown against a wall" was the way a rude man once described my father and mother's home. But even if a sparrow's nest does look queer and untidy outside it is as nice as possible inside, and as warm and cosy as can be.

The nest where I was born was built in the vines high up on the southeast side of an old stone farmhouse. The farmer had torn down most of the nests belonging to our friends and relations, but fortunately his ladder was not quite long enough to reach us.

So we five young birds were hatched and reared in perfect comfort and security. The thick walls of hay kept us warm even in the coldest east wind, and we lay upon a bed of soft feathers.

Sparrows are as busy as any birds alive when they have a young brood to look after. Our parents worked hard all day long; and if you had happened to be there to watch them you would have seen such a wholesale destruction of flies, beetles, caterpillars and grubs that you never would have let anybody call us "little pests" again.

We five brothers and sisters grew big very soon and took to scrambling out on the wistaria branches which covered the wall with their dark tangle. Alas, on the second day we ventured out of the nest a terrible accident occurred! My eldest brother missed his hold, turned upside down and fell, fluttering feebly to the ground far below. We watched him hop helplessly along the path into the shelter of a flower bed, but after that we never saw him again. Probably some wicked cat ate him for her dinner.

We four others lived through the dangers of young sparrowhood, and went out to make our own way in a wicked world in which almost every boy's airgun, sling or catapult and every cat's paw is against our unhappy race.

Many were my narrow escapes that first summer of my life. Twice I escaped death from airgun slugs, one of which actually cut two feathers from my tail, and frightened me so badly that I left the old home never to return. I then moved to a village nearby, and had a second wonderful escape from a farmer who fired a gun loaded with small shot into the very tree in which I was sitting talking to three or four dozen of my friends. Sixteen sparrows were killed by that one shot.

When the wheat began to ripen I had a happy time and grew fat as butter on the good grain. I will say this much for you human beings: If you persecute us you certainly feed us. There is never a street in any town or village where a sparrow cannot find a good feast from crusts of bread and other things that are thrown away.

Winter brought me more narrow escapes. Once I was nearly caught in a bird trap. Only my caution saved me. Another time—it was a frosty night—I was roosting in the side of a haystack, when someone came and clapped a great net against the side and then flashed a horrid lantern in my eyes. I was actually caught in a fearful tangle of string, but by good luck managed to slip out as the net was being lowered.

When the spring came again I found a pretty brown mate, and with her I moved into the nearest city. In spite of cats one is safest there. We made a nest in an old packing box, and are now busy bringing up a brood of four healthy young sparrows—the prettiest little birds that ever came out of an eggshell, if I do say it myself.

When we are not too busy hunting food for our tiny flock, we have fine times, my little wife and I. Can you swing yourself on a telegraph or telephone wire and keep your balance there no matter how hard the wind blows? But what am I thinking about! Of course you can't; you are only little boys and girls and have not the advantages possessed by us sparrows. We have all sorts of jolly games. We play tag and hide-and-seek in the trees in the park, and follow-my-leader, and splash in the lakes and fountains.

In the park are a lot of inpudent gray squirrels, and the people, especially the children, come from all parts of the city to feed these rascally little animals, when they might just as well feed us sparrows. The squirrels will chase us away if we fly down on the walks and try to get our share of the broken nut meats that they sometimes drop, but just as soon as their backs are turned, we come down in flocks and eat up all the little bits of pieces that are scattered about. I can't think why the children don't feed me instead of the squirrels; I'm sure I'm just as cunning, and we sparrows need the food as much as the squirrels.—McCall's Magazine.

...ar ...tle ...EE

MAKES STRONG MEN

WRITE TODAY

Just send name and address, pay nothing; not a cent accepted until you are satisfied, until you can say with a glad heart that you have at last found the right medicine, then send us a dollar but, remember, you alone are to be the judge.

Dr. Rainey's formula of Vitaline Tablets act on the vital centers, the organs of life that create health and strength—the nerves, stomach, blood, heart, by which means they cure and overcome all symptoms of disease and the cause of Man-weakness, Nervous Debility, Nervousness, Weak Manhood, Stomach, Heart troubles. They are the fuel that purifies the system, that generates the vital heat, the nerve force which makes a man feel strong, vigorous and healthy, equal to the duties and pleasures of manhood.

Vitaline Tablets are guaranteed under U. S. Pure Food and Drugs Act, serial No. 3877, to contain absolutely nothing poisonous or injurious—nothing harmful in any way, and are pleasant to take. No damiana, no phosphorus, no strychnine, no injurious stimulants of any kind—nothing of the strong, sickening sort. You have never had anything like Vitaline Tablets, combining their wonderful healing and strengthening powers.

...Rainey writes you and all mail is plain and ...ed. Fill out this coupon.

...Rainey Medicine Co., No. B 84 Adams St., Chicago. ...se at once $1.00 bottle of Vitaline Tablets, without ...ge, absolutely free on trial, and if I get satisfactory ...ults I will send you $1.00.

...

...

...

...W JURY DISAGREES

Long Trial Will Cost About $300,000.

...oner Bears Up Well—Je...me Will Contest Application for Bail.

THE THAW CASE.

...New York, April 13.—Eight ...lots were taken by the Thaw ...ors during their deliberations, ...h the following results:

...RST BALLOT—Eight for con...iction on the charge of mur...er in the first degree and four ...or unqualified acquittal.

...COND BALLOT—Eight for ...urder in the first degree and ...our for acquittal.

...IRD BALLOT—Eight for first ...egree murder and four for ac...quittal.

...URTH BALLOT—Seven for ...urder in the first degree, one ...or manslaughter in the first de...ree and four for acquittal.

...FTH BALLOT—One for mur...er in the first degree, six for ...anslaughter in the first degree ...nd five for acquittal.

...XTH BALLOT—One for mur...er in the first degree, six for ...anslaughter in the first degree ...nd five for acquittal.

...VENTH BALLOT—One for ...urder in the first degree, six ...or manslaughter in the first ...egree and five for acquittal.

...GHTH BALLOT—Seven for ...urder in the first degree and ...ve for acquittal on the ground ...f insanity.

PRESENT STATUS

Thaw remanded to the Tombs ...thout bail.

...District attorney announces he ...ll fight application for bail.

DETAILS OF TRIAL

...ength of trial—Sixty-five court ...s, extending, with postpone...nts, from Jan. 25 to April 12.

...ost to state—$100,000.

...ost to defense—$200,000.

...ength of jury's deliberations—...ty-seven hours and five min...s.

...w York, April 13.—Although ...ly disappointed over the mis... Harry K. Thaw is bear...g bravely. Indeed his composure ...s a par with the remarkable good ...se he showed during much of his ...ected trial and the wearisome ...s before the jury gave up its task. ...anguine was he of freedom that ...ly before the jury came for the ... time into the courtroom he ...ped up a large number of letters ...papers which he meant to take ... him from his cell. When he was ...e jury could not agree he ...ed his bundle of papers to the ... speechlessly disheartened. But ...resently recovered his courage. ...ews of the discharge of the jury ...ed the Hotel Lorraine some time ...e the arrival of the automobile ...ining Mrs. Wm. Thaw and her ...ters and sons. The prisoner's ...r bore herself with the fortitude ...she has exhibited all along. ...e Countess of Yarmouth was also ..., but she was paler than her ...er. On the other hand, Mrs. ...n Nesbit Thaw, who reached the ... shortly after this, was excited ...nused. Members of the Thaw ...y sent telegrams to various cities, ... abroad. The Countess of Yar...th cabled to her husband in Eng... the words: "Great disappoint...." A number of interesting inci...are being related about the ...s doings during its long hours in ...oom. After the case had been ... to the twelve men, Juror Pfaff ...ested that the deliberations be pre...with a prayer. Juror Gerstman ...ed on the ground that he was of ...ewish faith but he was persuaded ...sent.

...consent was coupled with a proviso ...he should be permitted to offer a ...r of his own after the Christian ...r. There was no objection to this ...thus two prayers were said.

...nflicting accounts are being given of ...ffect of the nervous strain, the sleep...ess and the stubborn attitude of one ...of the jury toward the other. Sev...of the men say that the last 24 ...of their confinement was filled with ...angry disputing that at least twice ...of the men who held for acquittal ...came to blows with another juror ...was determined upon conviction. ...uror Harry C. Brearley who fur...d the papers with a detailed ac...of his and his fellow jurors' acts, ...s this and insists that the nervous ...they were all undergoing resulted ...in some lively arguments which ...magnified afterward.

...timates are being made of the total ...of the trial. This is placed at ...$300,000 of which about $200,000 ...upon the Thaws.

...District Attorney Jerome announced ...night that he would fight an applica...for bail. He said the case would ...ed again in its turn, which probably ...d be in August. No application for ...ge of venue, it is said, will be made ...other side, so the prisoner will prob...spend his summer in the Tombs.

...absolute inaction ensued in the Thaw ...today, following the intense strain ...feverish interest of the many weeks ...the trial was under way. None of ...awyers interested in the proceedings ...at his office during the early hours ...e morning, all of them having been ...letely exhausted by the long wait ...the jury to bring in its report. There ...some confusion, also, today, as to ...what attorneys will do the talking ...the Thaw side in the future. Harry ... spent a restless night in the tombs, ...according to the attendants, slept ... or four hours in the course of the night. He was up early, and after breakfast spent considerable time looking through the newspapers. The reporters were on hand early and sent up note after note to him, only to receive the reply that he had "Nothing to say just at this time."

To a question from one of the newspaper men asking what lawyer they should see to obtain information regarding a second trial, he replied that he did not care to say until he had consulted with his family. His mother and wife are expected at the Tombs during the day.

Various rumors in circulation last night and today that there was to be a new alignment of counsel for Thaw and that there might be a re-engagement of former Judge W. M. K. Olcott, who was originally retained, and who withdrew rather than agree to submit any defense except that of insanity. Delphin M. Delmas, however, denied that he had withdrawn from the case or had been superceded. He was the first caller Thaw had at the Tombs today.

FUN AT BRYAN BANQUET

John Temple Graves Tries to Nominate Roosevelt.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 11.—A sensational feature of the banquet given here last night by the Bryan Anniversary club, at which William J. Bryan was the guest of honor, was the letter and subsequent speech of John Temple Graves, editor of the Atlanta Georgian, who, in his letter refused to speak because the toastmaster asked him not to talk about his suggestion that Bryan should nominate Roosevelt for re-election. Later Mr. Graves was induced to go to the banquet hall and deliver his speech. Mr. Graves in his letter said:

"Dear Sir:—I came to Chattanooga yielding to no one in my profound and affectionate regard for Mr. Bryan and for the Democratic party and its principles.

"In the course of my speech I tried to make them plain in as warm and glowing sentences as my heart could fashion. I am profoundly convinced that in this period of tremendous economic crises the only man who can carry to successful conclusion the reforms instituted in behalf of the people, is the man who is already entrenched in the power and prestige of dauntless courage, and is a conspicuous success in the executive office.

"I have endeavored in my speech to give my convictions, and these convictions are so earnest and sincere that I cannot change them unless better reasons are given than have been presented to me up to the present time.

"My reasons for stating this conviction at a Bryan banquet with Mr. Bryan present, was because I consider it the manly thing and Democratic thing to do.

"The time to voice a sentiment so momentous to the life and prosperity and to the realization of best ideals of a real democracy, is in a council of the faithful and in the full presence of our great and shining leader who would be there to comment, to approve or to condemn with the full force of his influence and eloquence, as he might see fit.

"If I had made this speech in the north and with a mixed audience present it would have carried a suggestion of truckling or the appearance of seeking favors where the other party was stronger than my own.

"It appeared to me that the only fair and honest thing to do was to speak my convictions in full council and with open voice. In this belief my speech, upon the request of the Associated Press, has already been sent out to the newspapers of the country.

"I have not one particle of dogmatism, nor any mere pride of personal opinion, in pressing this matter, but the publicity already given to my speech commits me to it so far that I cannot encourage, or, in consistency, suppress that part of my speech around which the whole revolves.

"I recognize the full right of the committee, when they have secured from unreleased copies of my speech the trend of my remarks, to express approval or disapproval of the utterance, and, since I am the guest of the committee tonight, I must yield full obedience to their wishes in the matter. It is my misfortune to have miscoustrued the occasion, as I find a Bryan ratification meeting where I came to attend a free anad serious party deliberation.

"There seems nothing left me then save to withhold the speech from the banquet, although I cannot consistently ask the newspapers to which it has already been given to refrain from such use as they may see fit to make of it.

"Of course, this is only an individual conviction submitted to the judgment of my party. I do not need to say that if Mr. Bryan shall be nominated in the wisdom of the Democratic party as our next candidate for president, that I shall give him my whole hearted and unqualifiedly enthusiastic support.

"I thank the committee most cordially for the courtesy of their invitation, and, regretting to find myself at variance with that portion of the club who have charge of the program, I most sincerely wish them a joyous evening and a profitable discussion of the great issues of importance to the party and people.

"Very sincerely,

"JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES."

In beginning his address, Mr. Bryan paid his respects to Mr. Graves and what he said. He complimented Mr. Graves in the highest manner for his honesty and his boldness and said if there was any place in the world where absolute freedom of speech should prevail it ought to be in a Democratic gathering. He added that when he had heard that Mr. Graves had retired from the hall because there might be doubts about the wisdom of what he had to say, he had sent for the Georgian editor to return and insisted that the speech should be delivered. Turning directly to the subject of Mr. Graves' recommendation, Mr. Bryan said:

"As at present advised, I shall not present the name of Theodore Roosevelt to the national Democratic convention. Bear in mind, I say, 'as at present advised.'"

Mr. Bryan contended that if after mature consideration and reflection and the presentation of the arguments in the case he should feel that his duty lay in that direction, he would present Mr. Roosevelt's name, even though it should prove to be the last act of his life. He then went on to say that if any Republican was to be selected by the Democrats to head their national ticket, the man should be Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin. Mr. Bryan then proceeded with his speech, presenting reasons why, in his opinion, Mr. Roosevelt was not the proper man for the presidency.

BRADY ON MODERN FICTION

Toledo Rector Thinks That the Tone Is Growing Better.

New Orleans, April 13.—The "Ethical Tendency of Modern Fiction" was the topic which came up for discussion at today's session of the twenty-fifth conference of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, of Toledo, criticised many of the modern novels and concluded by saying:

"Upon the whole it will be seen that, judging from the past, the outlook for modern or contemporary fiction is distinctly a good one. From this point of view it will be an interesting thing to compare the best books of the next five and a half years with the present lot. I believe that the comparison will show a great advance. Let us thank God and take courage that most of the books, at least those which are widely read, are sweet, clean, and on the side of right doing, right thinking and right believing.

BABY'S ITCHING RASH

Face and Feet Covered—Rest Broken and Would Cry Till Tired Out—Immediate Relief and Speedy Cure by Using Cuticura.

"My baby was about nine months old when she had rash on her face and feet. Her feet seemed to irritate her most, especially nights. They would cause her to be broken of her rest, and sometimes she would cry until she was tired out. I had heard of so many cures by the Cuticura Remedies that I thought I would give them a trial. The improvement was noticeable in a few hours, and before I had used one box of Cuticura Ointment her feet were well and have never troubled her since. I also used it to remove what is known as 'cradle cap' from her head, and it worked like a charm, as it cleansed and healed the scalp at the same time. This may be the means of helping other suffering babies. Mrs. Hattie Currier, Thomaston, Me., June 9, '06."

SLEW SON FOR BURGLAR

Cleveland Man Prostrated by Tragic Error.

Shot by Frightened Father Who Had Been Awakened by the Noise.

Cleveland, O., April 12.—"My God, my boy; my poor, dear boy!" Charles Robinson moans as he tosses about on his fevered bed. The family doctor soothes his grief shattered nerves with opiates, but medical skill can do nothing to allay the terrible sorrow that is gnawing at the old man's heart.

For under the same roof a flower heaped casket contains all that is earthly of William, the youngest of the ten children his good wife has borne him. William, his own flesh and blood, is dead—killed by his father's hand.

Deputy Coroner Schlesinger and Police Judge Fiedler have both exonerated him. Robinson slew his son by accident when in the gloom of early morning yesterday he mistook him for a burglar and pressed the trigger that cut off his young life.

His return home at 1 o'clock was altogether unexpected. He had been taken ill at midnight, and his brother Joseph, his foreman, told him he had better knock off work. Reaching the house, he forgot his father's lifelong dread of burglars and the loaded shotgun that had always stood near his bed, in his care not to make a noise that would disturb either him or his mother.

The front door was locked. The rear door proved to be in the same condition. Then he thought of the window. He raised it and was half way into the room when he heard his father's sharp call, "Who's there?" Before he could answer the shotgun roared and flashed blindingly. He sank back onto the floor of the porch, a great gaping hole in his chest.

"Daddy, daddy!" he gasped as the father, discovering his mistake too late, bent over him and pitifully tried to stanch the blood that gushed from his wound.

FIFTEEN LOST IN WRECK

Nine Adults, Six Children, Are Thought Dead.

Montreal, April 11.—Nine adults and six children are missing as the result of a wreck on the Canadian Pacific railway west of Chapleau, Ont., yesterday.

The following official statement was issued today by Mr. McNicoll, vice president of the Canadian Pacific railway:

"About 22 miles west of Chapleau, Ont., yesterday, the westbound transcontinental train which left Montreal on Tuesday morning was partly derailed, caused by a broken rail. Five cars ran down an embankment and caught fire, said to have been from the cooking stove. Nine adults and six children are missing.

"The following are the names given: William Day, London, Eng.; Winnifred and Susan Horton, Charling Heath, Kent; C. H. Golding, his brother and his brother's wife and two children, of Palistow Essex, Eng.; Mrs. August Djorklund and two children of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. R. B. Hampion and Mrs. R. Davidson and baby."

BOY A TRAIN WRECKER

Italian Lad Said to Have Confessed Guilt.

Newcastle, Pa., April 10.—Eugene Fandozzi, aged nine years, the son of an Italian resident of Struthers, O., is said to have made a confession today to Division Superintendent Henry Thornton, of the Pennsylvania railroad, that he had twice attempted to wreck fast trains on the Pennsylvania railroad near Lowellville, O., fourteen miles west of here.

The first attempt occurred February 6, when a shifting crew discovered a pole weighted down with stones, placed across the main line just before a fast express was due. Yesterday afternoon the Pennsylvania express eastbound from Cleveland to Pittsburg, struck another obstruction in the same vicinity, but remained on the tracks. The boy was taken to Youngstown, where, it is said, two charges of train wrecking will be made against him.

PREDICTS A GREAT WAR

Dr. Dix Sees Troublous Times Ahead.

New York, April 15.—In his sermon at the memorial service of the Loyal Legion of the United States in the Church of the Incarnation, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity parish, predicted that if "International war should cease that happy occurrence would not bring war to an end; it would still have to be waged not by nation against nation, but within each nation, between forces protective of law and order and other forces destructive to the peace and quiet of the state."

Dr. Dix's sermon was heard by Bishop Potter and several prominent army and navy officers of the civil war and their guests. In it he prophesied the greatest war this planet has ever seen. "You, as members of such an order as this," said Dr. Dix, "can have no sympathy with people who waste time and breath in decrying the soldier and misrepresenting the value of his work with such as would disband, had they the power, the armies of the United States and run our navy on the rocks, there to break up and go to pieces. The day is not in sight when the ideas of the peace societies can find universal, or anything near to universal acceptance. Not one of us will live to see the entrance into the thousand years of peace."

ECKELS' SUDDEN DEATH

Former Comptroller of Currency Found Dead.

Was Former President Cleveland's Friend and Financial Adviser.

Chicago, April 15.—James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National Bank, and formerly comptroller of the currency, died of heart disease, at his home yesterday, apparently while asleep.

The fact that he was dead was discovered by Frank Evans, a butler, who

JAMES H. ECKELS.

entered Mr. Eckels' room to answer a telephone call. He found Mr. Eckels apparently asleep, and called to him, but getting no response sought to arouse him, only to find that he was dead. Members of the household were summoned, and a physician called, who found that Mr. Eckels had been dead for several hours.

Mrs. Eckels and daughter, Phoebe, eighteen years old, are in Paris, where the latter is attending school. They have been abroad since last fall, and planned to return to Chicago within a few weeks. They will sail from France for New York today.

The death of Mr. Eckels came on the eve of a breakfast party he had planned for a number of friends and relatives. Judge K. M. Landis, of the federal district court; Mrs. Landis, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gary, of New York; George M. Eckels, a brother, and his wife, and others were to have been guests. James A. Eckels, of Princeton, Ill., father of James H. Eckels, died recently.

On the day of the death of the elder Eckels the son was host of former President Grover Cleveland. The former President and Mr. Eckels were at breakfast when news of the father's death was received at the Eckels home. Mr. Eckels was kept in ignorance of the fact for several hours, until Mr. Cleveland had left the city.

It developed that the person trying to communicate with Mr. Eckels over the telephone, the ringing of which led to the discovery of the death, was George M. Eckels, a brother. Half an hour later the brother was called to his own telephone and informed of the death.

A post-mortem examination was held and a statement issued giving the cause of death as organic heart disease. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon, at the Fourth Presbyterian church. Rev. William R. Notman will deliver the oration. The body will be placed in a vault until the return of Mrs. Eckels and daughter, when a private funeral will be held.

Mr. Eckels was a stockholder and prominent in the management of several concerns, among them being the Hewitt Manufacturing company, the Union Traction company, the Featherstone Foundry and Machine company, the Chicago Real Estate Trustees' association, the Allis-Chambers company, the American and British Securities company, the Bankers' Trust company, of New York, the Oakland National Bank of Detroit, and the First National Bank of Baltimore. He was a member of leading clubs of Chicago and various clubs in the east.

James Herron Eckels was born at Princeton, Ill., November 22, 1858, and most of his life was spent in Illinois. He got his early education in the schools of Princeton. He was a graduate from the Albany law school in 1880, and practiced law at Ottawa, Ill., until appointed by President Cleveland to the post of comptroller of the currency, in 1893. During the agitation of the currency question Mr. Eckels became prominent as an advocate of the gold standard. Always a Democrat he became affiliated with the gold standard Democrats in 1896. He retained the office of comptroller of the currency until the end of President Cleveland's term in 1897, when he became president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

ORDER ALL JEWS TO GO

Reactionists at Gomel Serve Notice on Merchants.

Gomel, Russia, April 12.—A band of reactionist rowdies, armed with revolvers and knives, paraded the principal streets here today, entering all the Jewish stores and ordering the merchants under pain of death to leave the town within three days. Representative Jews have telegraphed to Premier Stolypin and the governor of Mohilev, asking for protection against the excesses.

SILK MILLS ARE MERGED

Combine With 22 Millions Capital Is Announced.

York, Pa., April 12.—A silk mill merger with a capital of $22,500,000 was announced here today. The merger thus far includes the York and Monarch mills, in this city, and mills at Carlisle, Fleetwood, Kutztown and Reynoldsville, this state. The purchaser is the American Silk Manufacturing Co., of New York. Plans are under way for the merging of a total of thirty mills, principally in Pennsylvania. L. G. Collins, manager of the York silk mill, will be general manager of the new corporation. H. W. Bennett & Co., bankers of New York, are the organizers of the new company. No bond issue will be made by the new corporation. It will have $10,500,000 seven per cent. preferred stock and $12,000,000 common stock.

MAIL PACKAGE EXPLODED

Clerk Stamped It and Lost Two Fingers.

St. Louis, April 12.—A mail package apparently containing dynamite exploded while it was being stamped in the St. Louis postoffice yesterday afternoon. The explosion blew away a finger and thumb of John G. Bayer, the clerk, who was stamping the package. All trace of the contents and all the address excepting the words "Independence, Mo.," were destroyed.

TELLS STORY OF LETTER

Harriman on Stand Against Former Stenographer.

Story of Letter's Sale Is Told by Newspaper Men—Case Continued.

New York, April 13.—E. H. Harriman appeared in the Tombs police court today as a witness again Frank W. Hill, his former stenographer, who is charged with having sold for publication the famous Sidney Webster letter written by Mr. Harriman. The publication of this letter led to an exchange of statements between President Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman. Samuel B. Ranck, a newspaperman, and Walter Rathbone, a lawyer, preceded Mr. Harriman on the witness stand.

They testified that Hill called at a certain newspaper office in this city and offered the letter for sale, that he read the letter from his stenographic notes in their presence and then swore under oath as to the authority of the transcript. When Mr. Harriman was called to the stand he identified the Sidney Webster letter and it was placed in evidence. The letter as published in the newspapers, he said, was substantially correct.

"Did you ever authorize the publication of this letter?" he was asked.

"No."

"Did you ever give permission to the letter to go out of your office?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Harriman said that Hill had been formerly in his employ, but had been discharged some months before the publication of the letter. Mr. Harriman said he had not communicated the contents of the letter outside his office except to Mr. Webster.

Mr. Harriman was not permitted to answer a question as to whether he had read the letter to former Governor Odell, J. H. Hyde, Senator Depew and others.

Alexander Millar, of the Union Pacific, identified the letter which was said to have been copied from Hill's notes for publication as having been written by Hill. This completed the case of the prosecution and the action was adjourned until April 19.

FREE CUBA JULY 4, 1908

Such Is the Decision of Secretary Taft.

American Control Will Be Exercised Another Year—Object to Church Price.

Havana, April 10.—It appears that July 4, 1908, will be the day when the control of Cuban affairs will be given back to the Cuban people.

The Liberals are anxious that the final elections be held in December 1907, and the government turned over May 20, 1908, the anniversary of the inauguration of the first Cuban republic; they also want the municipal and provincial elections held simultaneously.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, desire that the final elections be held later than next December and that the municipal and provincial elections be held six month apart. In view of this divergence of desire a compromise which will result in the turning over of the control of Cuban affairs on the American holiday is probable.

It is known that Secretary Taft insists upon a thorough census, considering such a step absolutely necessary before successful elections can be held. This undoubtedly will require more than four months, the estimate of time therefor made by the Liberals. Consequently the municipal elections would fall in October or November, but as December is the month for harvesting the sugar crop it is recognized that elections in October or November are impracticable as they would pretty thoroughly disorganize the community at just the time when the greatest number of men are needed in the fields.

The wishes of the planters, therefore, will be heeded, and the next Cuban sugar crop will be gathered under American control.

Monsignor Aversa, the apostolic delegate to Cuba and the Right Rev. Peter Estrada, bishop of Havana, called upon Secretary Taft last night regarding the purchase of the state of church property in Havana which has been occupied since 1901 for government purposes for the sum of $1,932,143. This sale was recently arranged by Secretary Taft in Washington.

Some of the newspapers continue to denounce the transfer with energy. They claim that the actual value of the property in question is nearly one million dollars less than the price the secretary proposes shall be paid.

El Mundo, the Rebede, and the Post maintain the property is not worth the price proposed, and that the Cubans do not want it. They say the same amount of money invested in buildings on state property would suffice to erect modern buildings, while one of the churches, listed at $1,080,000, is 300 years old and crumbling to pieces.

ARRANGE FOR DIPLOMATS

Planning "Personally Conducted" Visit to Jamestown.

Washington, April 12.—Huntington Wilson, third assistant secretary of state, acting for the Ter-Centennial commission, has practically completed the arrangements for the reception and the entertainment of the members of the diplomatic body at the opening ceremonies of the Jamestown exposition. Assistant Secretary Edwards, of the treasury department, who is secretary for the commission, has chartered the steamer Newport News for the accommodation of the diplomatic corps and a number of government officials of high rank. Accordingly Mr. Wilson has sent invitations to 130 persons of the diplomatic body resident in Washington.

The list includes ambassadors, ministers and secretaries of embassys, and legations and the women of their families.

All of these will be guests of the Ter-Centennial commission from the time they leave Washington until they return to this city, living on the boat when not engaged in the official ceremonies. The Newport News will leave Washington the evening of April 25, arriving at Hamilton Roads the following day. The party will sleep on the boat that night and start on the homeward journey to Washington on the morning of the 27th, arriving at the capital the evening of that day.

VETERANS ARE CARED FOR

General Brown Is Reassured by the President.

Washington, April 12.—Gen. R. B. Brown, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; "Corporal" Tanner, past commander-in-chief, and various local officials of the organization, called on President Roosevelt yesterday afternoon in reference to the alleged dismissal from the government departments of many veterans of the civil war, or their widows, for no other cause than old age. Some time ago the President took up this question at a cabinet meeting and gave instructions that discrimination against the veterans or their widows should cease. During the call of General Brown and his friends the President informed them of the instructions he had given and assured them that the old soldiers should be cared for.

The General Condemnation of So-Called Patent or Secret Medicines

of an injurious character, which indulge in extravagant and unfounded pretensions to cure all manner of ills, and the

National Legislation Enacted to Restrict Their Sale

have established more clearly than could have been accomplished in any other way

The Value and Importance of Ethical Remedies.

Remedies which physicians sanction for family use, as they act most beneficially and are gentle yet prompt in effect, and called ethical, because they are of

Known Excellence and Quality and of Known Component Parts.

To gain the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the world and the approval of the most eminent physicians, it is essential that the component parts be known to and approved by them, and, therefore, the California Fig Syrup Company has published for many years past in its advertisements and upon every package a full statement thereof. The perfect purity and uniformity of product which they demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character are assured by the California Fig Syrup Company's original method of manufacture, known to the Company only.

There are other ethical remedies approved by physicians, but the product of the California Fig Syrup Company possesses the advantage over all other family laxatives that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts, without disturbing the natural functions or any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of Syrup of Figs, and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtlessly it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs; and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for Syrup of Figs, or by the full name, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company, and the same heretofore known by the name, Syrup of Figs, which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky. U. S. A. New York, N. Y.

London, England.

PEACE IS CREEL'S HOPE

Ambassador Has Plan for Central America.

Conference Will Be Called When This War Is Over to Arrange Scheme.

Washington, April 12.—That all of the Central American republics are expecting the present state of warfare between Nicaragua and Honduras to result in an agreement for permanent peace in Central America was developed today by a general discussion at the state department. With that end in view, the negotiations looking to a cessation of hostilities will not go so far as to take up the subject of permanent peace, but will leave this broad question to a conference to be held in Washington or the City of Mexico, and in which all of the countries immediately interested may take part. The United States and Mexico, according to the embryonic plans, will occupy the important positions of umpires.

The conflict between two of the Central American republics which is now drawing to a close has made it apparent to all that the present unsettled conditions there are hampering the development of the countries. The various republics not involved in the war kept free with the greatest difficulty, and commercial affairs in all of them were affected. With the United States and Mexico urging the placing of the republics on a firm basis, so that they might dwell amicably together and enjoy an interchange of business and, with the lesson taught by the present war, there is every indication that a permanent agreement may be reached.

The plan has not gone far enough for the suggestion of a date for such a conference, but it is assumed that it will not interfere with the conference at The Hague, although the two would not be in conflict in any way. Ambassador Creel is said to be father of the idea, but it has the hearty approval of state department officials. In order that there might be a full attendance of representative delegations from all of the Central American republics, Mexico City, it is believed, stands the better chance of securing the conference. The keen interest taken by the diplomatic representatives here of all of the Central American republics and the dependence they place in Secretary of State Root and the Mexican ambassador is believed by officials here to insure the success of such a gathering as that proposed.

GET COMPLAINTS ON RATES

Commerce Commissioners Hear From Northwest.

Washington, April 12.—Alleging unjust discrimination in the matter of rates on shipments of butter and eggs, in carload lots, as against competing houses, the Morse Produce company, of Granite Falls, Minn., today filed a complaint with the interstate commerce commission against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company, the Great Northern Railway company, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway company, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway company. The petitioners state that the rate accorded them on shipments of butter and eggs from Granite Falls to Chicago exceeds that of their competitors from Pipestone, Minn., to Chicago, even though the latter haul is longer, the shorter haul being included in the long haul over the same line in the same direction.

According to a complaint filed with the interstate commerce commission today against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway company and the Wisconsin Central Railway company, by the Milwaukee Waukesha Brewing company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the defendant roads are charging unjust and unreasonable rates on shipments of beer, ale, porter, malt tonics and mineral water from Waukesha to various points throughout the United States. The complainants request the commission to require the roads to answer the petition and to grant them such relief as they are entitled to under the law.

FRANK H. THOMAS IS DEAD

Grand Commander, Knights Templars, Dies in Washington

Washington, April 13.—Frank H. Thomas, formerly of Michigan, grand captain general of the grand encampment of Knights Templars, died here today. He had long been prominent in Masonic affairs in Washington, having been the second grand commander of Templars, and at one time potentate of the Mystic Shrine.

YERKES QUITS HIS PLACE

Internal Revenue Commission Will Practice Law.

Washingtos, April 13—John W. Yerkes, commissioner of internal revenue, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the Presidest. He leaves the service of the government to enter the practice of law.

FIGHT ON AGAINST TYLER

Southern Senators Will Oppose Confirmation.

Women Clerks Already Have Appealed to Friends to Keep Out Colored Man.

Washington, April 11.—That there will be serious opposition to the confirmation of Ralph D. Tyler, the colored man of Columbus, who was yesterday afternoon appointed auditor of the navy department is assured. The Ohio senators, it is stated, will not oppose Tyler's confirmation, but several of the southern senators, including Tillman, are already getting ready to hold up the appointment.

Tyler has been named to a place which belongs to the Ohio senators. It is an appointment in which there is general interest. Senatorial courtesy would not prevent any senator from objecting to Tyler's appointment, even if the Ohio senators should urge its confirmation. In the division, at the head of which Tyler will be placed, there are fifteen or twenty young women clerks, a number of whom are from the south. These have already appealed to the southern senators to prevent the confirmation of Tyler.

M'ILHENNEY AN APOSTLE

Trying to Educate South on Civil Service.

Washington, April 13.—Civil Service Commissioner McIlhenney, who is a southerner and a Democrat, is entering upon what he terms a campaign of education in the south in regard to the function and character of the commission. He found that one of the greatest difficulties in securing efficient service for the government in the south was the fact that the whites have conceived the idea that that service is meant especially for the negroes and as a consequence when an examination for position is held it is attended largely by negroes, the proportion often being ten to one. This condition is not regarded by the commission as wholesome and Mr. McIlhenney has set himself strenuously to counteract it. While in Louisiana recently he conferred with the state authorities and addressed the State Teachers' association explaining the situation with the result that he secured a promise that a course should be established in the schools looking to the preparation of applicants for civil service employment. He also found that there was a feeling that only Republicans could secure public positions under the government regardless of the law and found opportunity to correct this view. "We are seeking not to discredit the negro," he said in discussing the matter, "but rather to set the whites right. We want to correct erroneous opinions and to administer the law impartially to all, white and black, Democrats and Republicans."

BRYCE ON NOMENCLATURE

Ambassador Deplores Duplication of Cities' Names.

Washington, April 13.—James Bryce, the new ambassador to the United States from Great Britain, says he is not a reformer, but that should he at any time be inclined to embark upon a reform movement it would be in the direction of a revision of names for American and Canadian cities. He says he especially abhors duplications as they lead to confusion in the mails and telegraphs. While in Canada recently he wrote a number of dispatches to his government and addressed them London. The dispatches went to London in Ontario, Canada. Now he is convinced that there should be but one London in the world. Likewise he believes there should be but one Washington, and he was surprised to learn that there are a dozen states in this country that have cities of that name. The ambassador is of the opinion that there is no occasion for duplication in the United States and Canada as the Indians have provided an unlimited supply of musical names that may be given to cities, rivers or other geographical points. The wisest thing the people of Toronto, Canada, ever did, says Mr. Bryce, was to adopt the present name of the city in the place of York, by which the settlement was first called.

PEARY GOING IN JUNE

Starts Then on Another Dash for Pole.

Secret Preparations Have Been Made All Winter for the Journey.

New York, April 10.—The application of Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., for leave of absence for three years, which was approved yesterday by the secretary of the navy, has uncovered the fact that Commander Peary definitely purposes to make another attempt this summer to reach the North Pole. The three years' leave of absence, during which he made his famous journey to the farthest point north ever reached by man—87 degrees six minutes—expired last Sunday, and the new leave begins at once.

Preparations for another dash toward the pole have been well under way all winter, but Commander Peary and his associates of the Peary Arctic club have been keeping secret their action, as it was felt it would be a breach of courtesy, if not of discipline, for the navy officer to announce his voyage until his superiors made it possible by their approval. The order granting the leave of absence stipulates that the time is to be devoted to Arctic exploration.

June is the month in which the start is to be made, but the exact day has not been settled. The explorer, who has been busy giving lectures, went to Boston today and will return to New York on Saturday, when the work of final preparation will proceed rapidly.

MRS. VON CLAUSSEN GOES

Leaves Washington in Disgust With Affairs There.

Washington, April 12.—Mrs. Ida Von Claussen, who has been here several days, endeavoring to see President Roosevelt regarding her controversy with the American minister to Sweden, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, growing out of Mr. Graves' refusal to present her to the royal court at Stockholm, left for New York city last night. Before her departure she gave out a statement in which she said that she had "no chance of redress at the hands of President Roosevelt or the state department," and that she "would pursue the issue to the end."

Her statement criticises President Roosevelt for denying her an audience, asks if that was a "square deal," says she has been shamefully treated by the Roosevelt administration, and says that the "reopening of the case" by the state department, while a moral victory for her, "is intended to deceive me into non-action." She alleges the state department is protecting the President in the matter, and concludes: "I regard my treatment here as a farce and an outrage."

MUST NOT INTERFERE.

Railroads Must Keep Hands Off Industrial Competition.

Washington, April 12.—In the opinion by the interstate commerce commission today the principle was laid down that a railroad company cannot arbitrarily determine that a particular establishment shall compete in a certain market with other localities and that other similar establishments on its lines shall not so compete, particularly where the discrimination is not justified by operating conditions.

The decision was applied to the case of the Texas Cement Plaster company, against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. and the St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway company, involving a complaint of unlawful discrimination in rates on cement plaster in carload lots. The defendants were ordered to adjust their tariffs accordingly and to pay the complainant reparation in the amount of excess charges, with interest.

ASKS A BIG FAMINE FUND

Stolypin Submits Budget of $11,000,000.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—Premier Stolypin today submitted a bill to parliament providing for the appropriation of $11,500,000 as a supplementary credit for famine relief and asked for the earliest discussion of the measure on account of the urgency of the situation. The central committee for famine relief reports that the spread of scurvy and other diseases necessitates a large appropriation for medical assistance. The Zemstvo of Ufa province, where scurvy has spread most widely, has telegraphed to the committe that it is without funds for medical supplies and is unable to secure credit.

CREATES CARDINALS.

Spain Favored in Selection of Prelates.

Pope in Allocution Dwells Especially on the Troubles in France.

Rome, April 15.—Pope Pius X held a short consistory this morning in the vatican and created seven new cardinals, as follows:

Mgr. Cavallari, patriarch of Venice; Mgr. Rinaldini, papal nuncio to Spain; Mgr. Lorenzelli, ex-papal nuncio at Paris; Mgr. Lualdi, archbishop of Palermo; Mgr. Meroier, archbishop of Malines; Mgr. Maffi, achbishop of Pisa; Mgr. Aguirre y Garcia, bishop of Burgos, Spain.

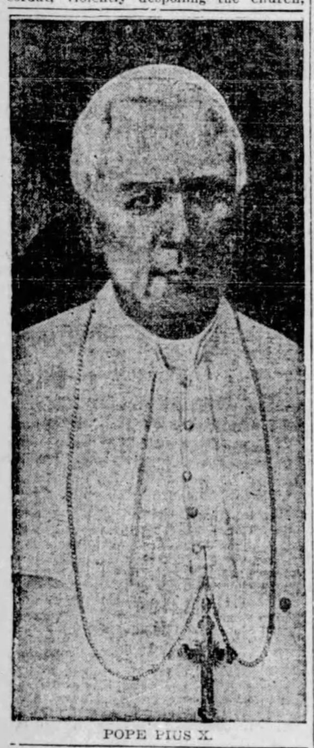
The ceremony took place in the hall which takes its name from the consistory and was performed with the usual gorgeousness and impressive pomp. First all the cardinals met here, headed by their octogenarian dean, Oreglia di Santo Stefano, the only surviving cardinal created by Pius IX. They divided into three groups according to their orders, that of the bishops including, besides Oreglia, the two Vannulli brothers, Agliardi, Satolli and Cassetta; that of

MGR LORENZELLI.

the priests, the most numerous, headed by Rampolla, and that of the deacons.

The scene was picturesque. Pius X, robed entirely in white, entered the hall, on foot, preceded by the Swiss guard, flanked by the noble guard, and followed by the Sistine choir, singing. After the cardinals had paid their homage everyone left the hall except the pope and the Sacred college. Then the pope from the throne addressed a simple prayer and delivered a short allocution.

The pontiff dealt especially with the struggle in France which, he said, was particularly painful to him, as he loved that "most noble nation whose sorrows and joys I consider as my own instead of being those of her French rulers, who, after arbitrarily denouncing the concordat, violently despoiling the church,



POPE PIUS X.

and failing to recognize the ancient and true glory of the country, tried to uproot the remains of religion by committing all kinds of excesses, even those most repugnant to French politeness, violating every public and private law and custom. In so doing they calumniated the episcopacy and clergy, tried to separate them from the Holy See and purposely utilized the national institutions to further their anti-religious war, so as to be able to accuse the Holy See of being in opposition to French popular institutions, which in reality were always recognized and respected."

Continuing, the pope said he was much pleased with the splendid concord shown by the French bishops and clergy, who remained faithful to the Holy See, hoping for better days for France and for the church. He was confident they would not cease to do their duty and work for the benefit of so beloved a people, adding:

"To hatred they will oppose love, to error truth, and to insults and maledictions forgiveness. I pray God to end this persecution of religion and permit the church to reacquire her liberty. Even non-Catholics, if they are lovers of civilization and honesty, must agree with us that this would add to the common good and prosperity of the country."

Immediately after delivering the allocution the pope proceeded to the creation of the new cardinals.

After this the pontiff made appointments of archbishops and bishops, including Mgr. Albert Guertin, bishop of Manchester, N. H.; Mgr. James Davis, bishop of Davenport, Iowa; Mgr. Emanuele Ruiz y Rodriguez, bishop of Pinar del Rio, Porto Rico; Right Rev. William A. Jones, bishop of Porto Rico, and Mgr. Shortynsky, titular bishop of Daulia, Greece.

LORD CROMER STEPS OUT

Ruler of Egypt Unexpectedly Resigns.

He Has Represented the Authority of England for Twenty-four Years.

London, April 12.—Foreign Secretary Grey made the most unexpected announcement in parliament yesterday that Lord Cromer, Great Britain's great plenipotentiary on the Nile, had resigned. It had been known for some time that the health of Lord Cromer, who has been British agent and consul general in Egypt since 1883, was affected, but there was no idea when he issued his voluminous report on the progress of the administrative departments of the Egyptian government early this month that his retirement was impending.

Secretary Grey, on making the announcement, and ex-Premier Balfour, who followed him, spoke with deep emotion of Lord Cromer's unexampled services to the empire and voiced the nation's regret at his leaving his post during such a difficult period, the foreign secretary declaring that it was the largest personal loss the public service of the country could suffer.

The retirement of Lord Cromer will involve no change in British policy with regard to Egypt. This was explicitly stated by Secretary Grey.

Sir Elden Gorst was appointed to succeed to the post in Egypt on the advice of Lord Cromer, whose complete confidence he possessed. He takes up a difficult task, but will assume the work with the full approval of official circles both in London and Cairo. Sir Elden had twenty years' experience in Egypt, first in the diplomatic service and afterward, from 1890 until 1904, in the service of the Egyptian government. He had charge successively of nearly all the great administrative departments and had close personal relations with Lord Cromer.

TEXAS SOLONS RECONVENE

Evidence of Friction Between Governor and Legislature.

Austin, Texas, April 13.—With friction evident between Governor Campbell and the members of the Texas legislature, that body adjourned sine die yesterday after a four months' session, and was reconvened in extra session within ten minutes by Governor Campbell.

Wednesday, the governor vetoed the legislative act providing for the consolidation of several branches of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad under one management. The senate and the house passed the bill over his veto. The governor during the present session has repeatedly demanded that the legislature pass stringent anti-corporation tax laws, also certain legislation demanded by the Democratic platform. At the final adjournment yesterday many of these laws had not been enacted.

In his proclamation reconvening the legislature, Governor Campbell demands legislation on the taxation of corporate interests along lines that he will suggest in a message, and the enactment of a law compelling telephone and telegraph companies to transmit each others messages and to make necessary connections for that purpose at common points.

FIFTEEN BURNED TO DEATH

Incendiary Fire at Lisbon Has Terrible Result.

Lisbon, Portugal, April 11.—A fire broke out in an apartment house near the Central market occupied by 18 families, late yesterday. Fifteen persons lost their lives. Most of the bodies were terribly charred, and found only after a most difficult search. Several of the firemen were badly burned while looking for bodies. Among the corpses brought out from the ruins were those of a mother with her two children clasped in her arms.

The police believe it to be a case of arson, and they have arrested three persons on suspicion. It is said that several tenants of the house recently took out insurance policies for sums largely in excess of the value of their goods.

WOULDN'T SPEAK TO MEN

Wyoming Woman Kept Vow for 27 Years.

Shoshone, Wyo., April 13.—Miss Jennie E. Carroll, who died a few days ago at the house of her sister, near Southpass City, had not, so far as was known to those familiar with her life, spoken to a man for 27 years.

She was 40-odd years of age at the time of her death, and ever since she came to Wyoming, 18 years ago, had made her home with her sister, Mrs. Ella Cobbler. She went there with the understanding that she was not to be required to speak to Mr. Cobbler, and did not do so, though he lived two years after her arrival.

The story is that 27 years ago Miss Carroll was engaged to be married to a young man in the east. Guests had assembled for the ceremony at the home of her mother, but when the hour came the young man did not appear. Miss Carroll never saw or heard from him afterward.

She took a vow that night, the story runs, never again to speak to a man, and kept it religiously to the day of her death.

Before she died she requested her sister to permit no men to attend her funeral, and none did attend it.

25 TERRORISTS CAPTURED

Police Think They Have Put a Stop to Assassinations.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—Twenty-five members of the fighting organization of the Social Revolutionists were arrested here yesterday, among them being seven women. The majority of those who were taken into custody are recent arrivals in St. Petersburg, but one of them has been identified as an accomplice of the terrorists who made an attempt on the life of Premier Stolypin, August 25 last. The police attach the greatest importance to the captures, which are regarded as nipping in the bud plans for a new series of assassinations. All the prisoners have been confined in the fortress.

CASH FOR BAPTISTS.

Boston, April 16.—Announcement was made today that the American Baptist Missionary union has been assured by John D. Rockefeller that this year he stands ready to contribute $200,000 to the needs of the union. The first installment of $125,000 already has been paid.

Of the entire sum promised, $125,000 is for the purpose of general missionary work, while $75,000 is to be used for buildings.

A WEAK MAN

My Dear Brother: If Worry, Dissipation or Hard Work has worn you out; if the Errors or Excesses of youth or early manhood have unstrung your nerves or sapped your energies; if Advancing Age has weakened your powers; or if Varicocele, Weak Organs, Lost Ambition, Nervousness, Failing Virility, or Bladder or Kidney Troubles bother you at any age, I want to tell you on my honor as a man that

Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men

used one tablet at a dose, three times a day, at home, or at your work, will cure you easier, quicker and cheaper than any other remedy in the world, and certainly prepare you anew for the purest and pleasures of a full and perfect manhood. My successful career of eight years at the same old stand proves that I am not a quack, fraud or fakir. Think of the record!—only 12 complaints (every one of which was made good) in 8 years, during which over 600,000 Weak Men of all ages were made strong, and the largest mail-order medicine business in the world built up. My Wonder-Workers do not contain poison, and the price is only one dollar per box, always cash with order, by ex. at your expense. If you send $1.15 I send it by mail sealed and prepaid. When you order please mention this paper. Sincerely your friend,

GEO. S. BECK, 18 Main St., Springfield, Ohio

Hon. Asa S. Bushnell said: "There is no squarer man living than Geo. S. Beck."

Dr. J. A. West says: "I use Wonder-Workers in my practice. It is the best of all, and perfectly safe to use under any circumstances."

Thousands of cured men say, "best on earth."

FAMINE GROWING WORSE

Horrible Conditions in China Are Reported.

$10,000,000 Needed to Keep People Alive Until Harvest in June.

Shanghai, April 12.—Telegrams received here from twenty points in the famine district report that the conditions are growing worse. The Chinese government and the people up to date have contributed over $4,000,000 for famine relief, and the sums received from all foreign sources total half a million dollars, including the supplies on their way here from America. The Chinese viceroy and government telegraphed to the American consul, Mr. Rodgers, their thanks for the relief sent, saying that it is dissipating the anti-foreign sentiment which animated the masses. There are fifty missionaries with the higher class of Chinese engaged in overseeing the relief distribution.

Confucianists, Catholics and Protestants are working together. The telegraph officials are carrying free all messages to and from the relief workers and the steamship companies are furnishing free transportation for supplies of food, etc., for the sufferers. Twenty thousand famine sufferers are employed in building dams and canals to prevent a recurrence of the floods. The relief committee here is promptly sending supplies to the front, but the funds are nearing exhaustion. All the relief measures adopted up to date are inadequate. Ten million persons are suffering from inadequate supplies of food and three million are nearing starvation. The members of the committee at the front report that they find the bodies of sufferers bloated and their faces turn green or black as the result of starvation. Whole families have been found dead in their houses, and corpses are seen lying by the roadside. Probably five thousand persons are dying daily from starvation.

A few cases of rioting for food have occurred and cannibalism is beginning to be reported. Newly made graves have been rifled of the bodies, and parents are exchanging their children to be eaten. A dollar, the relief committee reports, will save one life until the harvest June 25, and $10,000,000 is needed. The whole amount cannot be raised in China. The situation is desperate.

LONDON HONORS BOTHA

Boer Premier Gets the Freedom of the City.

London, April 16.—The Colonial premiers were presented with the freedom of the city at the Guild hall this afternoon and subsequently were entertained at lunch by the Lord Mayor, Sir William Treloar, and the corporation. Each of the visitors received letters-patent as a Freeman, enclosed in a gold casket. The premiers drove in procession to the Guild hall. General Botha, the Transvaal premier as the "Benjamin of the Brotherhood," riding with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian prime minister, and bringing up the rear.

The decorations of the streets through which the procession passed were not pretentious, but the visitors received a hearty welcome from large crowds of people. The luncheon at the Guild hall was a brilliant function. It was attended by the archbishop of Canterbury, Premier Campbell-Bannerman and other cabinet ministers; Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, who joked with General Botha about their experiences on the veldt; many peers and members of the house of commons and military and naval men in uniforms sparkling with decorations, while the women present were dressed in the most elaborate costumes. The Boer flag captured by the City Imperial volunteers at Jacobsdal, which usually ornaments the banqueting hall, was removed on this occasion so as not to offend General Botha and his party.

LANDIS HOLDS STANDARD

Calls Most of Counts in Indictment Valid.

Chicago, April 13.—Final motions to quash the whole indictment against the Standard Oil company, charged with obtaining illegal freight rates, were overruled yesterday afternoon by Judge Landis in the United States district court. Judge Landis, in overruling the motion, stated that 43 of the counts in the indictment were bad, and these he ruled out, leaving 1,463 for consideration by the jury.

Attorney Rosenthal moved that the prosecution be instructed to signify on which one of the 1,463 counts the government will hinge its case. He maintained that if there is an offense it can be but one offense, and that the government must show what that one offense is. Judge Landis refused to consider the matter at this time, saying that if the verdict of the jury be "guilty," the question might then be taken up. It is expected the case will reach the jury Saturday or Monday.

STANDING ARMY FOR CUBA

General Staff Submits a Plan to Gov. Magoon.

Washington, April 15.—The general staff has transmitted to Governor Magoon a complete project for the creation and maintenance of a standing army for Cuba, composed entirely of native troops and numbering about 12,000 men. The adoption of this project involves the abandonment of the original plan for the increase of the Cuban rural guard. The original plan was never highly regarded by the general staff, but its details were worked out in compliance with a request emanating from the Cubans themselves and transmitted by Governor Magoon. Publication of the plan aroused opposition from all parties in Cuba, the principal objection being that the increase of the rural guard would result in the disappearance of the local police forces and the loss by the municipalities of all police control. The new project is believed to be free from this objection.

WARNING TO DISTILLERS

Whisky Definition Goes Into Effect at Once.

Washington, April 13.—The department of agriculture is preparing to put into execution the recent decision of Attorney General Bonaparte regarding whiskies. "That decision is the law," said Secretary Wilson, yesterday afternoon, but a reasonable time will be given the distillers to get in line with it. In case any distiller is not satisfied, the pure food and drug act provides for a hearing by the secretary of agriculture."

The secretary added that if it was found upon the expiration of what is deemed a reasonable time, any distiller is not complying with the terms of the decision, such distiller will be certified to the attorney general to be dealt with as the law provides.

LENROOT STILL LEADING

Wisconsin Caucus Can't Agree on a Senator.

Madison, Wis., April 16.—After taking four ballots and being unable to agree on a senatorial candidate, the Republican legislative caucus last night adjourned until tonight. The fourth ballot follows:

Irving S. Lenroot, 19; Isaac Stephenson, 18; John J. Esch, 17; Henry A. Cooper, 17; W. H. Hatton, 15; Scattering, 15.

STOP RAIL HOSTILITY.

Such Is Call of Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Philadelphia, April 16.—The board of trade of Philadelphia has placed itself on record as opposed to legislation inimical to railroads. The board, at its meeting yesterday, unanimously adopted a report to this effect presented by the committee on inland transportation. The report, in part, says:

"It is to be regretted that the criticism of railroads and the large amount of suggested and enacted legislation, much of it hostile, should have produced the alarm among investors, which is seriously curtailing the ability of railroads to make absolutely necessary improvements. At no time in the history of the country has there been such requirement for an immediate and large increase of our transportation facilities. This is emphasized by the widespread demand of merchants and shippers for relief from the freight congestion crippling the industries of all sections.

"While the questionable financial methods of some railroad managers have invoked merited criticism, yet there is no justification for a continuing policy prompting antagonism merely for retaliation, either by the government or the people, as the universal railway system of the country must now be regarded as the great public carrier and absolutely necessary for the general business prosperity. While there were and perhaps still are, many matters in corporate life, and in what are popularly termed "trusts," that have cried aloud for a remedy, it must be remembered that without corporations and kindred combinations of capital it is impossible to conduct most of the business of the country."

IT'S TAFT'S FIGHT NOW

President Will Not Interfere in Ohio.

Senator Dick Comes Out Squarely for Foraker and Will Aid in Campaign.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The report that the President has decided to order Secretary Taft to Ohio to participate in the campaign against Senator Foraker is denied at the White House. It is stated that the President regards the campaign in Ohio as Secretary Taft's fight. On that account he does not intend to assume the management of the Ohio campaign. If when Secretary Taft returns from Cuba he should ask the President's advice it is possible that he might suggest that the secretary is needed in Ohio.

It is stated that the President does not regard Senator Foraker's Canton speech as an attack upon the administration. So far it is stated the President does not consider that the administration is an issue in Ohio. Senator Foraker's reference to the Brownsville affair is as much a criticism of Secretary Taft as it is a reflection upon the other members of the administration.

Besides, the President thinks the secretary can take care of himself without the aid of the administration. It has been suggested that the President should go to Ohio and make a speech in reply to Senator Foraker, but the President declined absolutely to consider such a proposition.

Every clerk in Senator Dick's office felt qualified to deny the announcement printed in this morning's papers that the senator had not yet cast his lot with Senator Foraker in the fight with Secretary Taft. They realize that the senator is already in the fight. He has taken up the organization of the state for Foraker. Senator Dick was in the field before the Taft boom was sprung by Representative Burton, and in all probability it was upon his advice that Senator Foraker issued his challenge to Secretary Taft.

When asked for a positive statement of his attitude Senator Dick said: "I am for Senator Foraker and expect to take an active part in the campaign. I will not be in charge of the headquarters at Columbus, but will spend most of my time at Akron. This will not prevent me from taking part in the contest."

WILEY TURNS TO PAPER

Issues Circular on Preserving Public Documents.

Washington, April 16.—That the papers supplied for government use too frequently fall below the specifications, lack durability or in some way are not adapted to the purpose for which they are intended, is the statement made by Chief Wiley, of the chemisty bureau, in a circular issued by the department of agriculture.

Valuable documents and scientific work are recorded on papers which deteriorate, thus rendering the records useless. For five years the bureau has been making investigations looking to the improvement of papers and the utilization of farm products in their manufacture. The circular just issued gives the methods and tests by which the composition and value of paper are judged, examples illustrative of the nature and interpretation of results, and brief outlines of the characteristics which the more important classes of paper should possess.

ACCOUNTANTS ENGAGED.

Postoffice Department to Have a New System.

Washington, April 16.—The joint commission authorized by congress to examine into the business methods of the postoffice department and the postal service, has engaged the services of two firms of accountants of New York, to make an expert examination into the methods of accounting and expenditure in the postoffice department and postal service, and to recommend such improvements in methods as may be practicable. It is not proposed to have all of the accounts of the department audited. The present system was established in 1835. The commission, which states it is assured of the co-operation of the President and the postmaster general, expects to begin its work May 1st.

PROBABLY WON'T REPLY.

President Has Nothing to Say About Moyer-Haywood Case

Washington, April 16.—No reply has been made by the President to the protests sent to him by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the executive committee of the Moyer-Haywood conference at New York who took exception to his reference to Moyer and Haywood as "undesirable citizens." These words were used in the President's letter to Representative Sherman in the controversy with E. H. Harriman. It is not believed the President will make any answer to protests regarding this matter.

THEY FAVOR RECIPROCITY

Millers Discuss Tariff Revision at Chicago.

Chicago, April 13.—Tariff revision along the lines of reciprocity with Canada and the countries of South America was favorably discussed at the convention of the Millers' National Federation today. An amendment to the pure food law requiring the weight of each package of food product offered to the public to be printed on the outside of the package was also favored.

Yesterday the convention re-elected the twelve directors whose terms had expired. Today, however, this action was rescinded and a number of new directors were chosen. This action was taken not because of any dissatisfaction with the other directors, but because it was held that the association might become unprogressive because of constant service of the same directors.

INSPECT CARNEGIE GIFT

Magnificent New Institute Is Ready for Dedication.

Art Collections Are All in Place in the $6,000,000 Structure.

Pittsburg, April 11.—The first ceremonies in connection with the rededication of the magnificent Carnegie institute of Pittsburg, which will extend over three days, began at 9:45 o'clock today when Wm. N. Frew, president of the board of trustees, welcomed the invited guests from Germany, France, Belgium, South America, Canada and the United States in the visitors' room of the institute. The meeting was an informal one and was for the purpose of introducing the guests. Immediately following this Mayor Geo. W. Guthrie, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Guthrie held a municipal reception in the foyer. They were assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, while President and Mrs. Frew presented the guests. At the close of the reception the museum and galleries of fine arts, including the international annual exhibition of paintings, were inspected. The tour of inspection gave the visitors the first complete view of the institute buildings, which were well worth the exclamations of surprise uttered by the guests.

The institute, dedicated to literature, art, music and science, is an edifice of marble, standing in Schenley park, one of the most beautiful in the park system of the city. Located on Forbes street, near the Grant Boulevard, the most beautiful drive in the country. The building faces to the south, and with its wings and extensions covers an area of four acres, while with the three floors there is a space for the various departments of sixteen acres, exclusive of two basements and the power house. The capitol at Washington covers three and a half acres.

The total cost of the institute is $6,000,000. Six thousand tons of marble have been used in its construction, which alone cost $750,000. Twenty-five thousand electric lights and two hundred miles of wiring are controlled by one of the largest switchboards in the world. The heating and ventilating plant is one of the most elaborate and scientific and cost $650,000. In the library the new book stacks are eleven stories high and have a capacity of 800,000 volumes, while the entire capacity is 1,500,000 volumes. The art galleries cover 44,700 square feet and the museum 104,000 square feet.

One of the chief charms is that it is to be opened complete—there are no long stretches of rooms to be filled as collections are gathered for them; the treasures with which the great marble palace is endowed are already gathered in their new home. The institute with its museum, its galleries of sculpture, and its permanent collection of paintings by the great masters, the music hall with its famous orchestra and the library with its collection of 260,000 volumes—all are a finished product.

The building is a revelation of beauty and probably excels anything of its kind in the world.

A few minutes before noon the guests left the institute for the hotel Schenley, nearby, where luncheon was served.

Among those who had accepted the invitations and were compelled to send their regrets are Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university; Count Hatzfeld, German embassy, Washington; John LaFarge and Will H. Low.

ANITI-SEMITES ARE BUSY

Russian Reactionaries Revive Agitation Against Jews.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—The reactionary papers have revived the old stories of the disappearance of Christian children for use in sacrifices during the Jewish passover, which started the rumors of approaching anti-Jewish outbreaks at the Russian Easter, April 28, but so far as ascertainable there is little possibility of any outbreaks occurring.

Moscow, April 11.—The governor-general has expelled from Moscow the editor of the Veche, a reactionary organ, and has suspended the paper for attempts to incite the lower classes against the Jews, students and liberals, and also on the ground that there is reason to believe that the murders of Professor Hertzenstein and Dr. Jellos were organized in its office.

A DEFINITION OF WHISKY

Bonaparte Solves the Much Discussed Problem.

Washington, April 11.—The long expected opinion of Attorney General Bonaparte concerning the proper labeling of whisky under the pure food law was made public at the White House yesterday afternoon. Its purport is briefly told in the following letter addressed by the President to the secretary of agriculture:

"In accordance with your suggestion, I have submitted the matter concerning the proper labeling of whisky under the pure food law of the department of justice. I enclose the attorney general's opinion. I agree with this opinion and direct that action be taken in accordance with it.

"Straight whisky will be labeled as such.

"A mixture of two or more straight whiskies will be labeled blended whisky or whiskies.

"A mixture of straight whisky and ethyl alcohol, provided that there is a sufficient amount of straight whisky to make it genuinely a 'mixture,' will be labeled as compound of, or compounded with, pure grain distillate.

"Imitation whisky will be labeled as such. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

MANCHURIA IS EVACUATED

Vast Domain Is Returned to China.

Washington, April 16.—Despatches received from St. Petersburg, Tokio and Pekin, show that the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians and Japanese, as agreed to under the Portsmouth treaty, and the repossession of that vast domain by China, has been accomplished under the terms of the agreement between Russia and Japan fixing yesterday, April 15, as the limit of time for the actual transfer.

SENATORIAL PRIMARY OUT

Pennsylvania Measure Narrowly Fails of Passage.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16.—The house bill giving the voters of the state an opportunity to express their choice for United States senators at the uniform primary elections, one of the most important political bills before the present legislature, failed of final passage in the senate today, the vote being 22 to 22. A majority vote of the senate, 26, was necessary to pass the bill. The bill was opposed by the Republican organization.

AGAINST CHURCH UNION.

Norfolk, Va., April 12.—The Presbytery of Norfolk which has been in session at Wachaprague on the eastern shore of Virginia voted against the proposed federation of the Presbyterian bodies in this country, the vote of the presbytery standing 10 to 17 against federation. The opposition in the south to the federation proposition is on race and theological questions.

CITIES ARE WIPED OUT

Quake Caused Severe Damage in Southern Part.

Mexico City, Mex., April 16.—The earthquake that startled the residents of Mexico City early yesterday morning has caused much damage throughout Mexico.

Several large towns have been almost completely destroyed and it is feared there has been a large loss of life, though owing to communications being cut off and the people thrown into a panic, facts are hard to glean.

The quake's greatest havoc seems to have been wrought in the state of Guerrero, in the southern part of Mexico, where are located the cities of Chilpancingo, Chilapa and Acapulco.

It is feared that the volcanoes of Colimo and Jorullo, near Chilpancingo, may become active and add to the devastation, as there is no way in which the inhabitants can escape except on foot.

There are many American prospectors in this state, and fears for their safety are expressed.

Seismograph registration at many cities show that the earthquake was one of the most severe in many years.

No great damage was done in Mexico City.

The "Banco Nacional" (National Bank of Mexico) has received a telegram saying that 500 lives were lost in the destruction of Chilpancingo and Chilapa. The telegram adds that both cities were completely destroyed. In governmental circles the report is not credited. It is admitted that both cities were severely damaged, but it is not thought that the deaths will even approximate 500, owing to the fact that the houses are massize affairs, built of stone, in order to resist earthquake shocks. Earlier messages place the dead at about 20 in Chilpancingo.

The federal authorities here have been appealed to by the governors of the districts of Bravos and Chilapa for tents, as the inhabitants in the stricken cities are now living in the open, having constructed dwellings of palm leaves and branches.

The governor of the state of Guerrero has dispatched military engineers and troops to the destroyed district, and the work of rescue and sanitation is being carried on in a systematic manner.

DEPOSED FROM MINISTRY

Sociological Curate Out of the Episcopal Church.

New York, April 12.—Rev. W. Howard Mears, curate of St. Matthew's Episcopal church, who was arrested by the police at a house in the tenderloin district March 12 last where he had gone in the company of a negro woman, was deposed from the ministry yesterday by Bishop Greer, following a report by a committee of inquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of the preacher on the occasion in question. The committee reported that the curate had violated his sixth ordination vow which requires that a clergyman "as far as in him lies, shall make himself a wholesome example and pattern to the flock of Christ."

Rev. Mr. Mears, while asserting that he was not actuated by any wrong motive in visiting the house in the tenderloin and that his presence there was with a view of making sociological investigations he accepted the committee's findings, declared in writing his renunciation of the ministry and forwarded his resignation to Bishop Greer, who then deposed him.

The magistrate before whom Mears was arraigned following his arrest accepted his explanation of his presence in the tenderloin and he was discharged.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, April 13.—Bradstreet's today says:

Trade and manufacturing conditions are in high degree favorable, despite the lull in demand usual at this stage of the spring season. Some odd cross currents are visible because of the scarcity of stocks in many lines, necessitating buying in other markets to eke out supplies sold ahead some time ago. In retail trade cold weather and bad country roads are a bar to fullest activity, but the volume of business doing, as a whole, exceeds the corresponding period in other years.

A favorable feature deserving attention is the renewal of buying of bessemer pig iron on a very large scale for second half delivery at prices representing a compromise between buyers and sellers.

The labor situation, despite local disturbances, is very good and wages in many lines have been advanced. Railway congestion is less acute and deliveries of grain, coal and other commodities are increasing. Further ease is expected when navigation opens, and a heavy lake trade is in prospect.

Wool is quiet east and west. Manufacturers are only taking small lots at eastern markets, and eastern buyers in the west are few in number. Foreign markets are very strong, and this keeps prices firm here on the small lots available. Something like a lull in demand for cotton goods is being taken advantage of by manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers to catch up with backward deliveries. Millinery is active and knit goods manufacturers have all the business they can handle for late fall and winter. Men's wear woolens sell well, and finishers and converters report deliveries backward. Paper men active and complain of slow deliveries.

There has been more doing in some lines of leather. Some large manufacturers of leather have come in and bought 750,000 sides of hemlock leather at close to full market prices, thus covering their fall manufacturing season.

While some shoe manufacturers have evidently gotten good orders, others are behind, and wholesalers and jobbers incline to hold off on large fall business.

Business failures for the week ended April 11 number 194 against 137 last week, 161 in the like week of 1906, 196 in 1905, 198 in 1904, and 160 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 28, as against 29 last week and 15 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ended April 11, aggregated 1,831,105 bushels, against 3,460,872 last week, 2,362,347 this week last year, and 1,292,301 in 1905, and 3,342,012 in 1902. For the past 41 weeks of the fiscal year the exports are 155,022,820 bushels, against 107,506,919 in 1905-6, 49,810,627 in 1904-5, and 203,951,181 in 1901-2.

Corn exports for the week are 1,475,719 bushels against 2,917,004 last week, 1,725,798 a year ago and 2,299,767 in 1905. For the fiscal year to date the exports are 56,033,579 bushels, against 99,699,135 in 1905-6, and 63,044,950 in 1904-05.

The Grain Market.

Toledo, O., April 16.—Unloading by longs caused a setback in wheat today. Following the nervous tone of yesterday, the market became decidedly weak at the opening and showed a consistent decline during the early part of the day. Reports from the western wheat states are more bearish. Wichita wired that a crop expert and four old grain men found wheat in good condition after covering 55 miles in an automobile through Sumner and Harper counties, Kansas. There were bugs in the fields, but only the blades showed traces of them, the roots being sound. Old settlers in this locality do not fear the bugs. It was reported from the same source that the crop will be safe ten days yet without rain. Martin reports good wheat conditions in Northern Kansas. No green bugs have appeared so far, he says. At 1:30 o'clock wheat was ⅝d lower at Liverpool.

Cash wheat went down to 79½c, after opening unchanged at 80c. There was a drop of ⅞c in May during the morning. The option also opened ½c lower at 80⅝c. July was down ⅜c at 82¾c and sank to 82¼c before noon. A loss of ½c was recorded for September at the start. The option then declined from 84c to 83¼c.

Corn was dull but comparatively steady. Liverpool was quoted ¼d lower at 1:30 p. m. There was not change in cash from 47c. May lost 47c during the morning trading, after opening unchanged at 47¾c. July opened unchanged at 38¾c and slipped down to 48⅝c before noon. September opened and remained at 49¼c.

Liquidation had about run its course in the afternoon. Snows and rain in Kansas were reported very helpful to growing crops. Liverpool closed ½d lower. In the afternoon additional news of rains in southern Kansas was received. The world's avaliable supply showed an increase over last year. In Europe, the visible supply was somewhat heavier than last week. Wheat closed as follows: Cash 79¼c, May 79⅝c, July 82¼c, and September 83¼c. The market braced within a half hour of the close and from ½c to ⅝c.

There was some selling of corn in sympathy with the decline of wheat, but buying by cash houses checked any important decline. The close at Liverpool was ¼d to ½d lower. In the visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, the decline was not as heavy as last year. Cash closed at 46¾c, May at 47¼c, July at 48¼c, and September at 48⅞c. There was an increase in the visible supply over a marked decrease last year.

Although oats were dull there was a strong undertone apparent, due to the unfavorable growing weather reports. Cash showed no variation during the morning from 46c, yesterday's close. The same applied to May, which clung tenaciously to 41¾c all morning. Beginning the day unchanged at 41½c, July worked forward to 41⅞c before noon. September also advanced ⅛c after opening unchanged at 36⅜c.

Reports of fields slowed up as the results of freezing were received. Cash closed at 45½c, May at 44c, July at 41c, and September at 36¼c.

Clover seed was strong with April and December higher. Cash and October were unchanged at $9.00 and $7.20 respectively. April opened 5c up at $8.75 and December 2½c higher at $7.25.

As the day progressed the seed market became a little easier, being evidently neglected to some extent. The demand was light, especially for cash. The closes were: Cash, $8.00; April, $8.60; October, $7.17½, and December $7.22½.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Apr16.	Apr15
Wheat—					
Cash	80	80	79¼	79¼	80
May	80⅝	80⅝	79⅜	79⅞	80¾
July	82¾	82¾	81⅞	82¼	82⅞
Sept.....	84	84	83	83¼	84⅝
Corn—					
Cash	47	47	46¾	46¾	47
May	47¾	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	47⅝
July	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	48¾
Sept.	49½	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	49½
Oats—					
Cash	46	46	45½	45½	46
May	44¼	44¼	43⅞	44	44¼
July	41½	41½	41	41	41½
Sept	36⅜	36½	36¼	36¼	36⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	9.00	....	....	9.00	9.00
April	8.75	8.75	8.60	8.60	8.70
Oct	7.25	7.25	7.17½	7.17½	7.20
Dec.	7.25	7.25	7.22½	7.22½	7.22½
March	....	....	....	7.27½	....
Rye—					
No. 1.....	....	....	....	71	71
No. 2.....	....	....	....	69	69
No. 3.....	....	....	....	63-66	63-66
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	2.15	2.15
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.45	7.45

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	78⅝	78⅞	77⅞	78	78¾
July	81⅛	81¼	80¼	80½	81⅛
Sept.....	82¾	82⅞	82	82¼	82⅝
Corn—					
Dec... ...	84¼	84½	83⅝	83⅞	84¼
May	47½	47½	46¾	47	47⅝
July	47⅝	47½	46⅞	47	47½
Sept.....	48⅛	48⅛	47½	47⅝	48⅛
Oats—					
May	44	44	43½	43¾	43⅞
July	40½	40½	40	40⅜	40½
Sept.. ...	35½	35⅝	35⅛	35⅞	35⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	86⅞	86⅞	85¾	86¼	86¾
July	88⅛	88⅛	87¼	87½	88⅛
Corn—					
May	55¾	56	55¾	55¾	55⅝
July	55⅝	55⅝	55½	55½	55⅝

ST LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	76⅝	76⅝	76	76¼	76⅝
July	79⅝	79⅝	78¾	78⅞	79⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	80¼	80½
July	....	....	....	82¼	82⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	82½	83
July	....	....	....	83⅝	84⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	16.00	16.07	15.87	15.87	16.00
July	16.10	16.15	15.90	15.92	16.05
Lard—					
May	8.67	8.70	8.62	8.62	8.65
July	8.80	8.82	8.75	8.75	8.77
Sept	8.92	8.95	8.87	8.87	8.90
Ribs—					
May	8.52	8.52	8.45	8.47	8.50
July	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.65	8.67
Sept	8.80	8.80